



CONFERENCE B

National Model United Nations • New York
29 March - 2 April 2015 (Conf. B)



**Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Environment
Programme (UNEP)**

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Committee Staff

Director	Camille Ellison
Assistant Director	Lidia Marseglia
Chair	Gilbert Botham
Rapporteur	Ha Rim Kim

Agenda

- I. Financing International Climate Technology Transfer
- II. Sustainable Development in the Arctic
- III. Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNEP/1/1	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	130 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 26 abstentions
UNEP/1/2	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	129 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 16 abstentions
UNEP/1/3	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	118 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 23 abstentions
UNEP/1/4	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	124 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 25 abstentions
UNEP/1/5	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	123 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 28 abstentions
UNEP/1/6	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	119 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 28 abstentions
UNEP/1/7	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	117 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 29 abstentions
UNEP/1/8	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	126 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 29 abstentions
UNEP/1/9	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	120 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 30 abstentions
UNEP/1/10	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	122 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 30 abstentions
UNEP/1/11	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	136 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 17 abstentions
UNEP/1/12	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	119 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 21 abstentions

UNEP/1/13	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	120 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 21 abstentions
UNEP/1/14	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	125 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 25 abstentions
UNEP/1/15	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	113 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 23 abstentions
UNEP/1/16	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	122 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 33 abstentions
UNEP/1/17	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	138 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 12 abstentions
UNEP/1/18	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	119 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 18 abstentions
UNEP/1/19	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	125 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 19 abstentions
UNEP/1/20	Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development	121 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 18 abstentions

Summary Report

The United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Financing International Climate Technology Transfer
- II. Sustainable Development in the Arctic
- III. Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

The session was attended by 194 Member States, the State of Palestine and the Holy See.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of III, I, II, beginning the discussion on the topic of Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 24 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as environmental education, strengthening municipal governments, eco-friendly cities, sustainable tourism, water and waste management, establishment of global environment fund, and financing urbanization. The general debate proceeded in a peaceful, cooperative ambience, with delegates producing fruitful debates in formal debate but especially in the informal debate where delegates worked collaboratively to produce numerous proposals and to eventually create merged proposals and bring about a general consensus to the debate.

On Wednesday, 20 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dias, 9 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 20 resolutions following voting procedure, none of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues transportation, environmental education and research, urban planning, waste management, environmental cities, and establishing global funds. The committee rarely showed dissent to any draft resolutions presented and approved by the Dias. With a high level of cooperation, the committee witnessed a superb success of all the draft resolutions being approved by the delegates.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/1

Committee: The United Nations Environment Program

Topic: *Promotion Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2

3 *Acknowledging* the need to create innovative technology for the purpose of improving sustainable urban
4 developments,

5

6 *Noting with deep concern* that the current rate of urban development is below satisfactory,

7

8 *Noting with regret* that many programs addressing urban development have not been successfully implemented on a
9 global scale,

10

11 *Recognizing* the importance of upholding and protecting state sovereignty whilst facilitating an atmosphere of
12 collaboration and unity in an effort to ascertain global welfare in accordance to General Assembly resolution 68/288,
13 GC. 27,

14

15 *Further recognizing* that responsible and efficient use of limited resources to develop urban areas is important to
16 maintain a sustainable green economy and a healthy environment,

17

18 *Bearing in mind* that it is integral to both realize and act upon the diversity of every single nation state,

19

20 *Realizing* that a multifaceted approach is essential for sustainable urban development through international and
21 domestic technology partnerships,

22

23 *Aware of* the increasing need for sustainable architecture and energy efficient planning in urban areas due to the
24 rapid rates of rural-urban migration,

25

26 *Referring to* the Poznan Strategy in the Doha Protocol of 2008 which highlights the importance of technology
27 transfer, not only for climate change, but for urbanization and resource efficiency,

28

29 *Reaffirming* the 1972 Stockholm Declaration's notion regarding human environment, the right for people to be
30 satisfied economically yet not at the cost of their surrounding environment,

31

32 *Encouraging* the use of financial incentives and subsidies for those producers willing to utilize environmentally
33 friendly production and dissemination practices,

34

35 *Reaffirming* regional agreements, such as the North American Green Agreement (NAGA), which acknowledges the
36 need for countries to work together to meet necessary sustainable goals of the future and incentives and promotes
37 sustainability along with green growth,

38

39 *Seeking* the collaboration of nations and the establishment of strong research programs to reduce risk and manage
40 resources efficiently,

41

- 42 1. *Requests* the expansion of the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Division of Global
43 Environment Facility Coordination (DGEF) initiative through the establishment of the World
44 Agglomeration of Knowledge for Encouraging Universal Participation in the international technology
45 market (WAKEUP) to expedite sustainable urban developments to be charged with:

46

- 47 a. Training and advising Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), corporations, and governments on
48 energy efficient technology;

49

- 50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
- b. Coordinating partnerships between public and private industries to facilitate sustainable technology development;
 - c. Consulting with willing Member States on the development of national policies and initiatives to implement the incorporation of technology in urban developments;
 - d. WAKEUP will be staffed by inspectors, scientists, and other experts for the purpose of expanding DGEF programs mobilized within the borders of willing Member States to advise, monitor, and assist SMEs in the establishment and procurement of environmentally friendly technology and cost efficient production,
- 61
62
- 2. *Designates* WAKEUP to coordinate partnerships by pairing experienced corporations, Member States, and SMEs for the purpose of:
- 63
64
65
66
67
68
69
- a. Collaboration on investment strategies in sustainable urban development technology and cost effective/green production practices;
 - b. Sharing pertinent technologies and expertise in the development and innovation of domestic technology industries to help combat the problems associated with urbanization;
- 70
71
- 3. *Advocates for* the creation and implementation of eco-friendly measures in regards to the gradual transition to "smart cities" by:
- 72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
- a. Promoting climate friendly measures in areas such as energy, water consumption, waste management, so as to reduce the negative impact in these areas;
 - b. Reducing the carbon intensity by introducing and using safer and cleaner alternatives such as solar energy in these urban areas cities;
 - c. Increasing the reliance of these cities on renewable energy;
- 81
82
- 4. *Encourages* financial contributions from willing Member States, transnational corporations, regional development banks, such as Chinese development banks to:
- 83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
- a. Provide the necessary funds to implement WAKEUP and other affiliated projects;
 - b. Serve as bank or less developed member states who want to pursue a green economy;
 - c. Invite fellow Member States to initiate and promote resource efficiency within their borders and participate in international environmental measures created to address the global issue of climate change;
- 92
93
94
- 5. *Calls for* the establishment of a research facility, the Urban Development Research Program (UDRP), to guide and assist WAKEUP and other UNEP projects and:
- 95
96
97
98
99
100
- a. The UDRP will seek to provide a more comprehensive understanding and guide to the formulation and implementation of programs for efficient urbanization;
 - b. The purpose of the research results will aim to bridge the gap between state's needs and capabilities in an attempt to urbanize regions at a sustainable rate;

- 101 6. *Confirms* that participation in the UDRP will include voluntary Member States who shall be responsible for
102 the shared obligations of the organization and will receive the benefits of the research initiative and:
103
- 104 a. These experts shall include but not be limited to sociologists, geologists, environmental scientists,
105 economists, anthropologists and information technology specialists;
 - 106
 - 107 b. Candidates will be selected and recruited by participating states, and decided upon through a
108 simple majority vote;
 - 109
 - 110 c. Each researcher will be acting on their own individual indiscretion to ensure impartiality and
111 objectivity in the results and outcomes of the research;
 - 112
- 113 7. *Asserting* that the UDRP is of a purely advisory nature, and responsible of conducting and developing
114 research, as well as collection of data to assist policy making decisions by governments to:
115
- 116 a. Produce an annual assessment report for all participating member states concerning the progress
117 they reached in individual developmental sectors;
 - 118
 - 119 b. Produce an annual budget appropriate for the financial contributions made by voluntary states and
120 match the needs and capabilities of developing nations;
 - 121
 - 122 c. Develop customized strategies for participating states to assist in an advisory manner in efforts of
123 urban development such as,
124
 - 125 i. Infrastructural adjustments that match the needs and available resources of participating
126 nations individually;
 - 127 ii. Resource management strategies designed to maximize efficient urban development;
 - 128 iii. Introduction of new sustainable technologies and techniques suitable for the urban
129 environment;
 - 130 iv. Advising on risk management strategies to ensure stable urban development in individual
131 participating Member-States
 - 132 v. Economic analyses of different situations of participating member-states to ensure plans
133 that will promote both economic development in an environmentally friendly and
134 sustainable manner;
 - 135 vi. Providing assistance in education policies suitable for the urban environment and
136 encourage economic growth;
 - 137
- 138 8. *Calls upon* Member States to establish a digital data processing platform under the UDRP mentioned above
139 to:
140
- 141 a. Provide further research regarding resource efficiency by:
142
 - 143 i. Comprehensive data collection network sponsored by the UDRP;
 - 144 ii. Advanced apparatuses introduced into each nation by the program to facilitate research
145 results database;
 - 146 iii. Data analysis by the Program or domestic experts;
 - 147 iv. Provide training or education for inexperienced personnel by UDRP to Member States in
148 need, for the ultimate goal, which is to ensure each nation acquires the ability to proceed
149 by their own;
 - 150 v. Establish data exchange platform to enable Member States to access necessary data
151 globally to enhance resource efficiency;
- 152 9. *Noting with affirmation* that the purpose of this initiative is to act in an advisory manner, take the role of an
153 intermediary and conduct extensive research on behalf of participating member states on the topic of
154 sustainable urban development through:
155

- 156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
- a. Acting as a platform from which participating Member States can share experiences, information, and methods to create an environment of collaboration and a unified purpose;
 - b. Facilitate an environment where diversity is fostered and the differences between countries are highlighted in a positive light to ensure that techniques devised through research are compatible and flexible to suit the needs of all participating member states;
 - c. Acting as an intermediate channel between contributing states and those receiving pecuniary assistance to ensure a process of transparency and full fledged cooperation;
- 166
167
168
10. *Asserting* that funding of the UDRP will be derived from voluntary contributions by participating member states, such as Switzerland, that will be allocated towards:
- a. Creating and establishing facilities to fulfill the needs of researchers to conduct effective and accurate assessments and reach productive outcomes;
 - b. Providing network and communication resources necessary for global contribution and collaboration in the UDRP's goals;
 - c. Funding to promote effective human resources including the aforementioned research experts;
- 169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
11. *Further affirms* that the UDRP's role is to allocate necessary budgets based on, but not limited to:
- a. Participating Member States government efficiency;
 - b. Economic needs, levels of urban development and prosperity;
 - c. Environmental situation, the geographic, geological and condition of the land, including the resources available in each Member State;
 - d. Levels of education and literacy rates as well as specific knowledge about resource efficiency;
 - e. Presence of Non-Government Organizations dedicated towards urban development;
- 179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
12. *Recognizes* that any attempt that may pose a risk toward the internal sovereignty of Member States, with regards to the use of resources and construction techniques, as well as the adoption of the program outlined above:
- a. That any such resolution following does so in compliance with General Assembly resolution 68/288/GC.27, following on from the document *The Future We Want*;
 - b. That Member States at their own discretion can choose not to adopt the measures set out above prior to this entry or commit funding or promotion of any kind.
- 190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/2

Committee: The United Nations Environment Programme.

Topic: *Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2
3 *Recognizing* that the environment and human activity are closely interrelated and thus, anything that harms either of
4 the aforementioned areas will subsequently affect the other area negatively,

5
6 *Aware* that a healthy environment is required to attain a sustainable and well-developed economy,

7
8 *Deeply conscious* of the gravity of the issue of resource efficiency in urban development exemplified by the fact that
9 by the year 2050, 75 per cent of the world population is expected to live in an urban area according to the European
10 Commission, which will subsequently increase energy consumption, waste generation, and carbon emission,

11
12 *Alarmed* of the current detrimental urban situation, where it is estimated by the United Nations Human Settlements
13 Programme (UN-HABITAT) that cities consume around 75 percent of the Earth's natural resources while producing
14 60 percent of greenhouse gas emissions released into the atmosphere, thus providing its citizens with an unhealthy
15 environment to live in,

16
17 *Fully believing* in the importance of governance, harmony, and collaboration among Member States into one
18 program for efficient and effective future international actions,

19
20 *Noting* that, according to the COP19/CMP9 United Nations Climate Change Conference, it is ultimately more
21 profitable for corporations to conduct business in smart cities that include improved communication technology,
22 efficient public transportation, renewable and clean energies as well as effective waste management for less costs
23 and increased productivity,

24
25 *Appreciating* previous projects such as the Energy Savings in Urban Quarters through Rehabilitation and New Ways
26 of Energy Supply (EnSURE) tasked with developing strategies for a more efficient urban development and
27 rehabilitation in fields such as: housing-stocks, public buildings, and other urban planning practices,

28
29 *Considering* previous efforts concerning the promotion of resource efficiency in urban development that include but
30 are not limited to: The Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment drafted in 1972;
31 the Johannesburg Declaration, a product of the 2002 Earth Summit; the Marrakech Process with its 10-year
32 Framework Programme on SCP patterns,

33
34 *Highly appreciating* the work done by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) when
35 providing a sustainable industrial development under their Institute for Capacity Development,

36
37 *Emphasizing* that the priority for the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) is to provide
38 citizens with efficient cities possessing adequate infrastructure, resource distribution, and sanitation, for which they
39 built a Strategic Plan 2014-2019 for the accomplishment of seven main goals focus areas such as: urban economy,
40 urban planning and design, research and capacity development, and others,

41
42 *Taking note* of the data collected by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) to be used in
43 sustainable regional development advancement,

44
45 *Aware* of the Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP) as a joint UN-HABITAT and United Nations Environment
46 Programme (UNEP) aiming at promoting an environmentally sustainable local development under the goals of
47 Agenda 21 and the Habitat Agenda,

48

49 *Regretting* the inherent overlap between UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and UN-
50 Habitat programs, as such overlaps can lead to an inefficient use of resources and ultimately harm the environment
51 given that the individualistic needs of each region are not taken into consideration,
52

53 *Believing* that a global approach neglects the various and unique regulations, population structures, degrees of
54 governmental stability, and financial and human resources of a region,
55

56 *Further believing* that a regional approach is a more efficient way of dealing with promoting resource efficiency in
57 urban development given that it is able to assess the problems integrally through different perspectives and taking
58 several needs and parameters into consideration,
59

60 *Noting with alarm* that the current Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP) covers some of the areas in need that only
61 account to around 60 cities overall,
62

63 1. *Expands* the mandate of the SCP by:
64

65 a. Moving away from the currently limited reach of SCP, and broadening the program's mandate so as to
66 allow its implementation in all participating Member States;
67

68 b. Incorporating UNDP into the program so as to include its input in terms of sustainable development
69 and reduce overlaps in the implementation of resource-efficient projects;
70

71 2. *Renames* the aforementioned program as Growing Resource and Infrastructure Development (GRID) to reflect
72 the increased cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN-HABITAT and
73 this committee;
74

75 3. *Creates* a unified GRID database with the aim of consolidating information on participating and willing
76 Member States by centralizing data from existing Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
77 databases concerning:
78

79 a. Economic parameters that will be used to assess the status of regions that include but are not limited to
80 GDP, natural resources access, import and export of goods, transportation resources, type of
81 administrative divisions and autonomy of each division, and any other relevant factor that will aid in
82 the judging of the region's status;
83

84 b. Social parameters including demographics, such as concentrations of handicapped, population growth
85 rate, mortality, urban and rural density, indigenous and elderly people, health system, cultural heritage
86 and social stratification;
87

88 c. Environmental parameters that will define environmental impact caused by each Member State. These
89 parameters include but are not limited to carbon foot print, technology available to each region;
90

91 4. *Instructs* GRID to collect data related to previous pilot projects implemented under all three agencies in terms
92 of resource efficiency by:
93

94 a. Assessing the outcomes and conclusions on each project;
95

96 b. Incorporating this data in the aforementioned database;
97

98 5. *Tasks* GRID with:
99

100 a. Requesting input from economic experts, architects, civil engineers, statisticians, landscape designers,
101 geologists and any other relevant experts in the studies of topography, spatial planning, and the
102 foreseeing of revenues with regard to investment and assessment to project's sustainability;
103

- 104 b. Gathering such experts from both the international community and the local area in which the specific
105 project is implemented;
106
- 107 c. Mitigating uneven growth by assessing which cities are to gain the most benefits from the program and
108 by predicting results;
109
- 110 d. Advising Member States on effective national policies and encouraging good governance in
111 sustainable development, recognizing the important role of education and the sharing of research and
112 experience;
113
- 114 e. Recommending that National Cleaner Production Centers be created in lesser-developed countries to
115 facilitate the transfer of technical expertise in sustainable consumption and production practices
116 between Member States;
117
- 118 f. Consolidating and building upon the data collected through GRID's database by integrating it in new
119 local projects;
120
- 121 g. Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production in all stages of the implementation of projects, as
122 well as ensuring the respect of all environmental guidelines previously established by this committee in
123 projects working with GRID;
124
- 125 6. *Encourages* Member States interested in cooperating with GRID to promote the program to local
126 administrations and institutions, such as municipalities, so as to ensure that GRID projects are representative of
127 local needs given that the initiative originates from local administrations;
128
- 129 7. *Invites* local administrations and institutions seeking to put into place resource-efficient projects to:
130
- 131 a. Reach out to GRID and utilize the program's planning and advising expertise and obtain a tailored
132 approach specific to the needs and goals of each project; so as to ensure the sustainability of the
133 urbanization project and improve the efficient allocation and use of resources;
134
- 135 b. Operate under the utmost transparency by observing the guidelines outlined in the report process;
136
- 137 8. *Reminds* that GRID reserves the right to deny a petition to collaborate with a planned project provided that they
138 do not meet the minimum standards of economic, environmental, and social factors, rather referring them to an
139 appropriate program under UNDP, which would provide more efficient initial capacity-building measures;
140
- 141 9. *Emphasizes* the importance of assessing the impact of newly implemented urban development projects on the
142 local populations in order to ensure the efficient and non-invasive use of resources by:
143
- 144 a. Identifying vulnerable groups, such as women, people with disabilities, elderly citizens, indigenous
145 peoples, and children, for a comprehensive evaluation on the effects of GRID projects on the local
146 population, thus collecting information necessary in the implementation of an efficient resource use
147 plan;
148
- 149 b. Conducting field assessments in the form of interviews with local actors and members of civil society
150 in order to yield a local understanding of the impact of GRID projects;
151
- 152 c. Affirming the importance of GRID projects in post-conflict areas as a means of promoting peace,
153 security and development, and encouraging regions recovering from conflicts to cooperate with GRID
154 in rebuilding infrastructure in a resource-efficient manner;
155
- 156 10. *Petitions* the General Assembly to determine and allocate appropriate funding in line with the operational and
157 administrative costs of GRID;
158
- 159 11. *Creates* the GRID Task Force on Project Solutions (TFPS), which will:

- 160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
- a. Act as a fair mediator between individual projects cooperating with GRID and willing investors, such as:
 - i. Multinational and regional funds and development banks;
 - ii. International, regional, and sub-regional NGOs;
 - iii. Private investors, including small-scale investors, national and multinational corporations;
 - b. Work to guarantee the integrity of all parties involved in all aspects of a given project;
 - c. *Promote* the use of alternative sources of funding in projects working with GRID by presenting supplementary funding options for individual sustainable projects, such as green bonds, carbon taxation programs, and taxes on eco-tourism, so as to ensure a more diversified set of funding options;
 - d. Invite interested Member States to provide incentives to private sector companies that promote “green initiatives” and support GRID projects;
12. *Further notes* that in projects financed in cooperation with TFPS, nationally-established working condition standards and minimum wages must be respected along with respecting the sovereignty of Member States and the integrity of involved local actors;
13. *Recognizes* the importance of classifying funding sources under TFPS based on local, national, and regional levels so as to provide more structured information to stakeholders involved in projects working in cooperation with GRID;
14. *Considers it* appropriate that the committee overseeing the urbanization project issues a simultaneous report that will be delivered to both GRID and local governance administration:
- a. To be requested at the end of each major phase of the urbanization project: Planning, Resource Allocation, Implementation, and Closure of Project to an extent dependant on the longevity and complexity of the project, and individually determined in the planning process of each urbanization project;
 - b. Which must be subdivided, direct, and simple, containing a pre-established checklist-like format in the initial phases and must include both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the urbanization project and are expected to include information pertaining to aspects including:
 - i. Monetary allocation;
 - ii. Expert opinions;
 - iii. Job creation;
 - iv. Environmental impact;
 - v. Working conditions;
 - vi. Expected benefits;
 - vii. Poverty and social status;
 - c. Wherein projects affecting a small local area shall be overseen by and report to the corresponding Municipality; and Projects affecting a larger region shall be overseen by and report to the appropriate higher level of government jurisdiction;
 - d. Supervising Committees shall be certified by and held to the economic, social and environmental standards of GRID;
15. *Requests* that the need to respect pre-existing cultural heritage in all projects working with GRID will be taken into consideration when planning for any project;

215 16. *Authorizes* GRID to collaborate with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) in
216 assessing security risks in projects potentially jeopardizing staff security, and in providing recommendations on
217 proactive measures aiming to mitigate the risk encountered by GRID staff in such situations.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/3

Committee: The United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2

3

4 *Recalling HSP/GC/23/7, which stresses the importance of promoting non-motorized transport through*

5

6

7 *Alarmed that, according to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Economic Commission for*

8

9

10 *Cognizant of General Assembly resolutions 64/255 and 58/289, which speak to in particular the urgent need for the*

11

12

13 *Fully aware of the linkages between efficient public transportation and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions as*

14

15

16 *Endorsing the statement made in Chapter 9 of Agenda 21 that endorses clean transportation methods, including the*

17

18

19 *Commending the Centre for Regional Development, which has provided technical support and served as an external*

20

21

22 *Having examined the World Resources Institute's Sustainable Cities platform and the emphasis that it places on*

23

24

25 *incorporating public transport infrastructure into the early phases of urban planning,*

26

27

28 *Noting the barriers that taxation presents to foreign companies and the limits that they pose on companies when*

29

30

31 *Cognizant of the United Nations Development Programme's Office on South-South Cooperation and its conviction*

32

33

34 *for funding from a variety of sources to build up the capacity of Member States to implement South-South*

35

36

37 *Cooperation, especially concerning the sharing of best practices regarding green technologies in urban development,*

38

39

40 *Keeping in mind that some states may lack the ability to harvest and utilize certain resources, such as abundant*

41

42

43 *forests, for green energy opportunities that could be used to power cities, such as biomass energy in the case of these*

44

45

46 *forests,*

47

48 *Observing the consensus statement made by the 7th African Development Forum that a fully green economy is an*

49

50

effective driver for low-carbon job creation,

- 51 1. *Asks* regional infrastructure development programs such as the New Partnership for Africa’s Developments
52 Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa to continue to build up road systems in developing
53 nations, in both urban and rural areas, which will promote resource efficiency in urban development by:
54
- 55 a. Building up the local, regional, and national economies of the nations by allowing these States to better
56 transport goods both within their country and within the region which will increase productivity;
57
 - 58 b. Progressing towards equality of all citizens by reducing poverty through the further ease of transport to
59 schools, jobs, healthcare, and government;
60
 - 61 c. Ensuring better food security by allowing citizens to obtain food from within their own nations rather
62 than importing which would reduce large shipments as well as emissions from the transportation of
63 this food;
64
- 65 2. *Recommends* the implementation and expansion of programs that improve the infrastructure and utilization of
66 non-motorized transport in developing cities through:
67
- 68 a. Organizations such as Macleta, which designs teaching methodologies such as “Learn to Pedal,” which
69 teaches women to ride bicycles, and “Get off the Sidewalk,” designed to empower women to overcome
70 fears of riding bicycles in cities, in order to to reduce congestion and traffic accidents and improve
71 mobility of women in Chilean cities;
72
 - 73 b. Partnering with agencies such as Recicleta, which refurbishes and donates abandoned or recycled
74 bicycles as well as providing innovative financing mechanisms to encourage affordable public non-
75 motorized transportation, to expand programs such as Buenos Aires’ Banco Ciudad, which financed
76 “Mejor en bici,” a city-wide transportation initiative, which launched a line of soft loans for bicycle
77 purchases, payable up to four years with fixed rates;
78
- 79 3. *Calls* for UN-Habitat’s Safer Cities Programme to expand its mandate to include the implementation and
80 creation of educational programmes to teach traffic safety laws in developing cities to promote fewer traffic
81 accidents, increasing the safety of non-motorized transport;
82
- 83 4. Requests cities, with respect to sovereignty, to promote public transportation through methods such as:
84
- 85 a. Encouraging businesses located in cities to partner with the public transportation sector for free or
86 reduced fares for employees, improving accessibility and promoting public transportation to and from
87 the workplace;
88
 - 89 b. Program partnerships, exemplified by the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy’s
90 partnership with the Asian Development Bank, which created an efficient bus-rapid transit system in
91 Karachi, Pakistan;
92
 - 93 c. Considering implementing congestion charges as a means to reduce carbon emissions from private
94 vehicles and promote non-motorized and public transportation in urban settings while keeping in mind
95 common but differentiated responsibilities;
96
- 97 5. *Requests* cities to promote public transportation through methods like allowing bus rapid transit riders to
98 transfer between all designated lanes for free or at a reduced fare, through program partnerships such as the
99 Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP) partnership with the Asian Development Bank,
100 which created an efficient bus-rapid transit system in Karachi, Pakistan;
101
- 102 6. *Encourages* North-South cooperation when dealing with scientific research platforms funded by Member State
103 contributions such as the INTELI (Intelligence in Innovation Center) and the European Network for Living
104 Labs Intelligence, which work with developing Member States to provide a technical assistance platform for the
105 creation of resource efficient transportation;
106

- 107 7. *Invites* all Member States to utilize UN-Habitat’s Urban Planning and Design programmes in smaller and
108 growing cities to encourage the building and maintenance of public transportation systems in developing cities
109 order to enable citizens to use sustainable public transport rather than private vehicles;
110
- 111 8. *Endorses* tax breaks and other incentives given by Member States to their companies expanding into other
112 nations in order to support foreign direct investment in efforts to increase renewable energy accessibility, seen
113 in Indonesia’s National Energy Policy, which provides income tax reductions for foreign investors,
114 compensation for losses for foreign investors, exemptions from import duty for capital goods and machinery,
115 and accelerated depreciation and amortization;
116
- 117 9. *Encourages* Regional Development Banks such as the Asian or African Development Banks to contribute funds
118 to developing nations through programs such as the Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF), which mitigates
119 the high start-up costs of green energy, and foster South-South cooperation to ensure the rapid delivery of green
120 technologies, including geothermal, solar and wind energies to cities in order to foster resource efficiency in
121 urban development through the use of clean energy;
122
- 123 10. *Urges* cooperation between nations who have similar resources to efficiently harvest and utilize these tools, by
124 the means of sharing and obtaining the best practices used by other Member States in hopes to further the use of
125 sustainable resources in urban development;
126
- 127 11. *Recommends* that training facilities such as the International Training Centre and the International Labour
128 Organization partner with regional and national organizations to create training programs such as the Green
129 Jobs for Sustainable Development, which educates officials on the importance of sustainable jobs and
130 development;
131
- 132 12. *Requests* that developing Member States collaborate with international organizations or any offered
133 governmental assistance to create green jobs, seen in Zambia’s Green Jobs Programme, in which various UN
134 agencies enhance competitiveness in sustainable micro, small, and medium enterprises in building constructions
135 by contributing clean building materials such as sustainable timber and the promotion of energy and water
136 efficiency during construction operations;
137
- 138 13. *Calls for* Member States that have not done so to create time-bound frameworks at the upcoming Paris Climate
139 Change conference of 2015 Afor meeting their official development assistance to obtain more funding to be
140 available for cities within developing Member States, especially regarding sustainable transport and the green
141 economy, in order for more sustainable urban areas to be created;
142
- 143 14. *Welcomes* all Member States that have not done so to implement the country level actions as outlined in
144 Sustainable Energy for All Initiative in order to strategically and sufficiently transform their energy systems in
145 order to increase resource efficiency in urban development and build up the green economy;
146
- 147 15. *Urges* for Member States to work closely with relevant stakeholders in the housing industry to emphasize
148 resource efficiency through methods such as:
149
- 150 a. Creating design standards that address energy and water savings, following the lead of the Green
151 Building Council of South Africa and the International Finance Corporation’s Excellence in Design for
152 Greater Efficiency standards, which save energy and water at a minimum of 20%;
153
 - 154 b. Governmental initiatives for implementing sustainable architecture decrees within commercial housing
155 zones, similar to France’s newly passed law which calls for solar panels or plant covered roofs on
156 newly constructed buildings.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/4

Committee: The United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2

3 *Referencing* the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment and the Johannesburg Declaration which
4 proposed the indispensable concept of the human environment and emphasized the reduction of environmental and
5 health impacts,

6

7 *Recalling* Agenda 21 and the focus on regional initiatives to development, funding, and transparency of funding
8 mechanisms for sustainable development programming,

9

10 *Acknowledging* the Rio+20 outcome document the Future We Want, which encourages sustainable development and
11 catalyzed the development of the Sustainable Development Goals,

12

13 *Praising* the efforts of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in launching the global initiative in
14 resource efficient cities and collaborating with local and national governments and the private sector and civil
15 improvement organizations improving collaboration in water efficiency, sustainable waste management, and land
16 reform,

17

18 *Keeping in mind* the pivotal role of local authorities in promoting sustainable development on a citywide level,

19

20 *Cognizant* that the coordination, design, and application of urban agriculture are important tools for fighting hunger
21 in urban areas to improve the quality of life in global communities,

22

23 *Deeply concerned* that, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), coastal
24 cities face particularly difficult challenges dealing with food security in the face of climate change from the loss of
25 littoral ecosystems and biotic resources,

26

27 *Applauding* the work of the Taungya Program, which has employed regulations in African Member States for the
28 mandatory reforestation of areas, which the FAO declared as "one of the best forest improvement and tree planting
29 methods,"

30

31 *Remembering* the Habitat Agenda, which recognizes green spaces and vegetation cover in cities are essential for the
32 biological and hydrological cycling in urban areas,

33

34 *Noting* there are over one billion people living in urban slums without proper access to essential services such as
35 food, water and shelter, according to Cities Alliance,

36

37 *Emphasizing* the collaboration between United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), UNEP,
38 the World Bank, and other partners on the sustainable development of cities and other human settlements and the
39 promotion of improved infrastructure in urban areas,

40

41 *Recognizing* that cities are responsible for more than 70 percent of global energy-related carbon dioxide emissions,

42

43 *Remembering* the Annex of Decision -/CP.20 of the UNFCCC calling for climate action, which includes draft text
44 for a new legally binding treaty for the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions, especially provision 92, which
45 mentions the creation of synergies between mechanisms like emissions trading schemes on subnational, national,
46 and regional levels, as well as provision 11 Option 1, in which a relevant stakeholders, including city governments
47 are encouraged to scale up actions to reduce emissions,

48

49 *Applauding* the work done during COP20 to form the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Green House Gas
50 Emissions Inventory (GPC) to establish credible emissions guidelines for cities,

51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106

Referring to General Assembly resolution 68/220 which recognizes the challenges least develop countries (LDCs) face in obtaining climate change technology and financing for sustainable development of urban areas,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolutions 68/210 and 67/203, which called for strengthened financial mechanisms for international climate technology transfer to improve coherence of existing programs in urban areas,

1. *Recommends* municipalities partner with the Planned City Extensions program of UN-HABITAT, which works to define city limits and proper zoning regulations for structural development by providing planning exercises, capacity building, planning tools, and partnership building to city managers and leaders;
2. *Encourages* Member States to promote education on sustainable consumption and production in urban areas following the example of the pilot project on the “Institutional Strengthening of Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC) - Advancing ESC Policy and Implementation Strategies.” in Chile, Indonesia and Tanzania;
3. *Recommends* Member State governments and municipalities support grassroots-level urban farming movements by:
 - a. Following the lead of the FAO’s endorsement on Venezuela’s Agro Ciudad program, which empowers local individuals and promotes food security in urban areas;
 - b. Partnering with municipal waste management facilities to provide free or reduced-price compost to urban farmers, as in the municipal government of Belo Horizonte, Brazil’s micro-gardening program;
 - c. Fostering partnerships between academic institutions and community-level organizations for ecosystem-based practices in urban farming, as in the Bolivarian University’s Agro-Ecology, which conducted 4,574 technical assistance visits to aid small-scale urban farmers;
4. *Suggests* the Global Environment Facility prioritize programs that improve food security in coastal cities in the interest of sustainable food consumption by:
 - a. Expanding the Sustainable National Protective Marine Networks, which develop comprehensive monitoring systems and enforcement mechanisms, pilot projects on specific species, and sustainable financing mechanisms to promote sustainable fishing practices;
 - b. Providing further technical assistance to Member States in creating regional fisheries mechanisms such as the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism under Caribbean Community (CARICOM), which sets limits on fish species specific to the local environment and facilitates and enforces regional sustainable fishing practices, in an effort to prevent overfishing in coastal cities,
5. *Encourages* city and Member State governments to implement regulations on deforestation in urban areas by adopting systems similar to the Taungya Program, which requires development investors to plant a certain number of additional trees for every tree cut down during development;
6. *Encourages* municipalities create public private partnerships that use innovative approaches to improve air quality of the city, by modeling Mexico City’s partnership with the company Efecto Verde, which installed plant beds on the roofs of schools, hospitals, and municipal buildings;
7. *Suggests* Member States model housing strategies to improve housing after Jordan’s National Housing Strategy, which has improved housing units for low income families and land distribution of urban land in major cities;
8. *Invites* Member States partner with city governments to develop local action plans to address the issue of urban air pollution by reducing emissions from heating, such as Mongolia’s Ulaanbaatar Clean Air Project, which abates air pollution in urban housing structures by subsidizing the cost of cleaner cook stoves;

- 107 9. *Suggests* existing regional organizations create initiatives similar to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations’
108 Clean Air for Smaller Cities that works to combat air pollution by providing technical advice, preparing
109 profiles, and organizing national workshops to strengthening capacities of smaller cities’ governments for air
110 quality management;
111
- 112 10. *Calls upon* Member States to utilize UNEP’s District Energy in Cities Initiative to help local governments
113 develop energy efficient District Energy Systems to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
114
- 115 11. *Asks* Member States to utilize the World Bank’s Energy Sector Management Assistance Program which
116 provides incentives for resource efficiency in Urban Development such as Tool for Rapid Assessment of City
117 Energy which has been deployed in twenty-seven cities;
118
- 119 12. *Encourages* partnerships between Regional Banks and the Climate Investment Fund and State governments to
120 provide region-specific programs such as the Climate Investment Fund’s Scaling Up Renewable Energy
121 Program which partners with African state governments and the African Development Bank to provide
122 investment for energy efficiency technologies in cities ensuring these investments monitored by a program like
123 the International Monetary Fund;
124
- 125 13. *Further encourages* Member States to implement self-supply laws specifically in urban areas which will allow
126 private industries within cities to provide their own energy with small-scale renewable resources such as wind
127 power, solar energy, geothermal power and others as in Mexico, where electrical power from solar resources is
128 expected to increase from 54.6 MW to 627.5 MW by 2018 as a result of national self-supply laws;
129
- 130 14. *Calls upon* UNEP to partner with the UN Industrial Development Organization to learn from their Carbon
131 Capital Markets’ Seminars on Emissions Trading and conduct feasibility studies for individual municipal
132 governments of large cities on the implementation of citywide emission reduction schemes, similar to Tokyo’s
133 City Cap and Trade Program, which exceeded targets to reduce citywide emissions in the first two years of
134 operation, lowering emissions by 23 percent from the base year and included over 1,100 participating facilities;
135
- 136 15. *Calls upon* the international community to give priority to developing partnerships between the public and the
137 private sectors and to identify ways to fund projects in a sustainable manner to reduce pollution, improve urban
138 planning strategies, and improve the effectiveness of urban land management;
139
- 140 16. *Calls upon* UN Industrial Development Organization to expand the Clean-Tech Programme for small and
141 medium enterprises (SMEs), a country-led combined competition and business accelerator program that
142 provides SMEs with mentoring, training, connections to investors, and opportunities to share their innovations
143 the public through media campaigns, to megacities in an effort to empower city governments and improve their
144 relationships with small green businesses;
145
- 146 17. *Recommends* the international community cooperate with the Urban Management Centre (UMC) to promote
147 sustainable financial management policies and follow the lead of municipalities’ partnerships, like that of
148 Cuddalore and Nagapattinam, India in partnership with the International City Managers Association (ICMA) by
149 assisting cities with improvements in the financial systems;
150
- 151 18. *Suggests* the UNEP use the “High Level Training on Nigerian Sustainable Banking Principles,” which falls
152 under the UNEP Financial Initiative, which helped the Central Bank of Nigeria and other national institutions in
153 green investment decision-making, as a model for green investment and financial training programs for cities in
154 other developing states to offer training to other national and local financial institutions to identify, promote,
155 and realize the best green investments possible.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/5

Committee: The United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*
2
3 *Alarmed* by the fact that up to 80 percent of the world's population is expected to reside in cities by 2050 according
4 to the UNEP Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities (2012),
5
6 *Guided* by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically to
7 article 25 that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of
8 his family,
9
10 *Concerned* about how trade distortion mechanisms, such as quotas, tariffs and subsidies to green technologies,
11 artificially increase the competitiveness of existing firms and negatively affects the potential development of
12 emerging firms in both advanced and developing economies,
13
14 *Deeply concerned* that current levels of resource consumption across key areas of energy, water and waste are
15 unsustainable,
16
17 *Disturbed* by the overwhelming reliance of industrial and developing Member States, and with particular emphasis
18 regarding the situations of Small Island Developing States, on fossil fuels to power their economies and the need to
19 develop renewable energy infrastructure,
20
21 *Believing* in the importance of investing in current and future generations of Member States with the knowledge to
22 advance and propagate resource efficiency through education and advertising,
23
24 *Alarmed* by how the current functioning of international intellectual property rights regimes is embedded within the
25 international trade system and is generating conflict between human necessities and private property rights,
26
27 *Affirming* our commitments under the 2010 Cancun Climate Conference to contain global warming in the 21st
28 century to an increase of two degrees Celsius,
29
30 *Highlighting* the importance of General Assembly resolution 66/288, The future we want, where heads of state
31 recommitted to sustainable development,
32
33 *Noting with satisfaction* the great success of the UN-HABITAT Urban Management Programme (UMP), which
34 provides consultation to low and middle income states to develop their cities sustainably and helps to prepare them
35 for the economies of the 21st century,
36
37 *Reaffirming* the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the
38 General Assembly, which proposes the development of indicators to rank cities by sustainability,
39
40 *Guided* by General Assembly resolution 67/215, which emphasizes the importance of solidarity between developed
41 and developing countries in regards to progressing the global transition away from fossil fuels and towards
42 renewable and alternative sources of energy,
43
44 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 64/292 to reaffirm providing financing for non-governmental organization
45 (NGOs) to the end of securing technologies that facilitate the desalination of polluted water,
46
47 *Encourages* the generation of new regulatory and incentive frameworks for the allocation of public lands that will
48 facilitate environmentally friendly development while also fostering socio-economic growth and improving social
49 inclusion,

50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104

Invites developed and developing nations to generate a new globally recognized intellectual property rights regime to the end of harmonizing domestic and international legal bodies as well as promoting social and economic benefits to both developers and adopters of green technologies,

Recognizing the need to finance improvements in public infrastructure through the provision of incentive structures for private firms to improve urban transport efficiency,

Further recognizing that achieving resource efficiency will require the coordination of a comprehensive plan that will achieve our goals across a variety of sectors,

Acknowledging that the formation of such a comprehensive plan necessitates a progression from short term and inexpensive solutions to long term and aspirational goals,

1. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt “The Road to Resource Efficiency” approach to promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development, which supports a comprehensive approach to addressing the five essential and interrelated areas of:
 - a. Energy, including renewable and alternative sources of energy;
 - b. Water, including reduced water consumption, water resources conservation and wastewater recycling;
 - c. Waste, including waste reduction, increased recycling and waste-to-energy;
 - d. Knowledge, including the adoption of mentoring and ranking initiatives to facilitate increased awareness of how to improve efficiency and adopt best practice;
2. *Encourages* the adoption of a three-step approach within each area to support a progression from lower cost, readily available initiatives to higher cost, longer-term projects;
3. *Emphasizes* the need to promote clean development and sustainability projects which include use of renewable energy in order to effectively reduce a country’s dependency on foreign oil as well as lower the environmental damage, promote research and implementation of alternative energy sources such as solar, wind power, thermal, hydro-electric, biofuel, low emission hydrocarbon fuels, and zero-emission technologies including compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), hydrogen and algae in order to help the country’s transition to greener, economically suitable energy sources;
4. *Further recommends* Member States to reduce and eliminate subsidies for the fossil fuel industry and encourage increased investment in renewable energy financing and innovation to the end of mitigating and eliminating reliance on fossil fuels and nuclear power, and endorse the adoption of cap and trade regulatory frameworks that create carbon and pollution credit markets and economies for larger industries, and provide more limited tax and subsidy incentive structures for smaller businesses;
5. *Supports* continued bilateral and multilateral cooperation between all Member States, including cooperation between developing and developed countries in similar regions and South-South cooperation between countries with similar resources, with particular attention to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to collaborate on measures regarding the financing of renewable energy and innovation;
6. *Urges* for incentives that would significantly contribute to the national economic growth and hence benefit the sustainable development and promote projects addressing the issues, such as access to electricity as well as sustainable urban development, including:
 - a. Installation of small-scale off-grid PV-Systems to ensure a cost-effective access to electricity for homes that is not connected to the national grid;

- 105 b. Construction of Waste-to-Energy power plants to produce energy while simultaneously reducing the
106 amount of liter being sent to landfills;
107
- 108 7. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt the Road to Resource Efficiency to achieve resource efficiency
109 in waste management, which will require a three-stage progression to:
110
- 111 a. Engage in awareness-raising programs to educate individuals, organizations and businesses of the
112 problems presented by waste. These initiatives should be relatively low-cost and accessible in order to
113 create an appetite for further measures to tackle waste challenges;
114
- 115 b. Implement incentive schemes, such as cash incentives for recycling and reuse (e.g. plastic bottles,
116 aluminum cans) and also fiscal incentives, such as tax relief, for organizations and businesses that are
117 demonstrably reducing their waste;
118
- 119 c. Adopt industrial scale technologies that will provide maximum efficiency benefit, for example, the
120 Barbados Waste-to-Energy project that will generate 25 percent of the island's electricity
121 requirements by converting approximately half the island's daily solid waste to energy;
122
- 123 8. *Urges* for international cooperation to finance desalination to help purify countries water supply through the
124 Green Fund, African Development Bank, Tana-Nairobi Water Fund, and Global Water-Fund to aid in funding
125 in conservation efforts and water sanitation facilities to extend the water Partnership Programs amongst the
126 whole Arctic Region, through water management and services with funding from the World Bank;
127
- 128 9. *Considers* the implementation by Member States of efficient water systems such as rain water, catchment,
129 community reservoirs, and run off decontamination in order to improve the drinkable water supply into
130 pipelines in conjunction with city planning;
131
- 132 10. *Encourages* the sustainable use of water and a reward system in order to maximize resource efficiency through
133 the building of up to date dams, water infrastructure, and educational programs;
134
- 135 11. *Urges* the Adaptation Fund for early warning systems, rehabilitating coral reefs and all initiatives outlined in its
136 policy in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa and assessing areas of need for implementation;
137
- 138 12. *Urges* the adoption of an Evaluate, Educate, Build program which would encourage the UNEP to necessitate the
139 development of a preparatory report by each country on its resource strengths and needs in terms of sustainable
140 performance that should be reported to the international community at the United Nations Conference on
141 Sustainable Development (UNCSD);
142
- 143 13. *Emphasizes* the establishment of a ranking system for the purpose of evaluation to rank cities upon their
144 sustainability that will work as a tool to spread and encourage more sustainable urban development measures,
145 including resource efficient practices by the opportunity for cities to compare their implemented projects and
146 will be based on measures implemented by the cities allowing for:
147
- 148 a. The ranking system offers the possibility to compare cities upon their sustainability, which will then
149 be used to identify best practices which all cities can implement as well;
150
- 151 b. The ranking system will be developed and supervised by the Climate Technology Centre and
152 Network (CTCN), the rating will be based on the triangular sustainability system, which includes
153 ecological, economic and social principles, underlining that sustainability is not only about climate
154 protection;
155
- 156 c. A measure catalogue for each country's cities has to be established according to the requirements and
157 possibilities of each country; this will guarantee a flexible approach which suits and reflects the real
158 circumstances of each country;
159

- 160 d. The ranking system will be divided in three categories, corresponding with the level of sustainability,
161 which will be labeled red, yellow and green in ascending order, where red represents the lowest
162 sustainability level;
163
- 164 e. The ranking system will include the following types of projects: renewable energy, infrastructure,
165 transportation and water and waste management which are ranked upon an Urban Environment
166 Quality Index set up by the CTNC, each of the mentioned categories will get their own ratings which
167 are summed up to a final score and label;
168
- 169 14. *Further emphasizes* the expansion of the pre-existing Urban Management Plan to include an Urban
170 Management Committee that would supervise a mentorship system based on the mentioned ranking system for
171 educating and building purposes by assigning countries to be mentors and mentees respectively based on their
172 resources so that they can advance their urban development and building plans;
173
- 174 15. *Ensure* every nation has the ability to share and receive knowledge, key technologies, best management
175 practices regardless of their development status, aid in the construction and implementation of sustainable
176 technology, and complete annual reports on sustainable development progress;
177
- 178 16. *Calls upon* the creation of academic partnerships between universities from developing and developed countries
179 to further research on urban planning and sustainable resources;
180
- 181 17. *Emphasizes* the importance of direct involvement from civil society in the promotion of resource efficiency in
182 the context of urban development;
183
- 184 18. *Calls upon* the international community to establish educational projects including advertising on television,
185 billboards, radio, the internet, social media and print media to raise public awareness and to establish
186 educational opportunities regarding resource efficiency to:
187
- 188 a. Seek cooperation from private corporations, associated unions, and international organizations in the
189 form of funding and program implementation, in order to achieve these goals;
190
- 191 b. Encourage member states to increase involvement and cooperation with the Green Climate Fund for
192 further funding;
193
- 194 c. Encourage visits to environmental sites for students to become more aware of the depletion of their
195 environment and resources, an example would be taking water samples;
196
- 197 d. Seek local programs that will advertise environmental sustainability and resource efficiency on a
198 small level in order to specifically inform more rural areas with individual countries providing
199 national financial support;
200
- 201 19. *Promoting* the use of unions for educational advisers on environmental issues and procedures and the current
202 depletion of natural resources, in order to allow for incentives to incorporate environmental education into their
203 educational programs;
204
- 205 20. *Recommends* the adoption of a standard Public-Private Partnership Framework (PPPF) for giving incentives to
206 private investors to both encourage the development of efficient infrastructure that enables dense urban
207 planning and to protect the interests of private investors in infrastructure, thus encouraging them to invest in
208 infrastructure by taking the following actions;
209
- 210 21. *Increasing* the transparency of the bidding process for cases in which the federal government requests bids for a
211 new infrastructure project through the following;
212
- 213 22. Allocating federal funds either directly through an annual budget or through federal grants to be used as
214 subsidies for private investors intending to build new infrastructure or add to existing infrastructure in
215 partnership with federal government bodies;

- 216
217 23. *Combining* the subsidies laid out in operative Clause 2, subclause b with available funding from the other
218 organizations;
219
220 24. *Granting* ownership of newly-modified infrastructure to the contracting authority upon completion of the terms
221 of the contractual agreement to increase public stock in infrastructure;
222
223 25. *Applying* this PPPF for the federal government to contractual agreements with local municipalities;
224
225 26. *Affirms* our pledge to place particular focus on green buildings and sustainable city planning and the
226 establishment of the Green and Sustainable City Planning Summit (UNGSCP):
227
228 a. The first summit will take place in Istanbul, Turkey and then the location will change based on the
229 selection process that UNEP establishes;
230
231 b. The summit will held every second year, starting in November 2016;
232
233 c. The summit will include governmental and non-governmental participants of all Member States,
234 scientists and regional experts;
235
236 27. *Further resolves* that the major topics of the summit will include green building and construction technologies.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/6

Committee: The United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *United Nations Environment Programme,*

2
3 *Noting* the Charter of the United Nations, which expresses the importance of strengthening institutions to improve
4 effectiveness and legitimacy within intergovernmental organizations,

5
6 *Emphasizing* the importance of the General Assembly resolution 68/309, which calls for the adoption of the *UN*
7 *Working Group's* proposed Sustainable Development Goals, and keeping in mind the urgent need to promote
8 efficient urban development while ensuring continuous access to natural resources,

9
10 *Recognizing* that communities affected by extreme tragedies or otherwise are inhibited by obstacles that put pressure
11 on their infrastructures and institutions and may need assistance to appease the shortcomings of the Millennium
12 Development Goals and enable all Member States to improve resource efficiency,

13
14 *Acknowledging* the imperative of building regional and national cooperation to facilitate the transfer of information
15 and *further acknowledging* the importance of developing regional coordination bodies to enable efficient
16 collaboration,

17
18 *Highlighting* passed resolutions, such as General Assembly resolution 68/230, which discusses facilitating triangular
19 and south-south cooperation on public and private financing which can be used to fund sustainable development and
20 promoting resource efficiency in urban areas,

21
22 *Reiterates* the significance of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production
23 Patterns (10 YFP) that was established at the outcome of the Rio+20 summit and its capacity to accelerate the shift
24 towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) in both developed and developing countries.

25
26 *Devoting* attention to regional issues of resource efficiency and understating that issues relating to urbanization and
27 development vary on a regional basis,

28
29 *Acknowledging* that the efficient use of resources in terms of urban development is an obstacle for all nations, and
30 further recognizing that the financial burden urban development and resource efficiency places on developing
31 nations can be more substantial than that placed on developed nations,

32
33 *Recognizing* the importance of incorporating the local and federal governments of developing states into the
34 development programs' implementation process,

35
36 *Noting* the success of programs that integrate local, regional, and federal governments into the community and
37 infrastructural development process,

38
39 *Recognizing* that transparency within governments, businesses and non-governmental organization (NGOs) plays a
40 key role in facilitating economic growth and ensuring that urban development initiatives come to fruition,

41
42 *Noting* that the externalities associated with outdated buildings, power systems, and forms of public transportation
43 inhibit the growth of efficient, prosperous economies,

44
45 *Recognizing* that in many of the world's developing cities, inadequate and ineffective power systems disadvantage
46 countless citizens, diminish living standards, are detrimental to public health, and have contributed to many states'
47 inability to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

48
49 *Expressing* appreciation for initiatives such as the Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All program and
50 emphasizing the need for governments to develop national energy plans and targets that coincide with this initiative,

- 51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
1. *Emphasizes* the importance of developing brown and green urban development programs in urban areas in order to meet the ambitions expressed in the proposed Sustainable Development Goals including such as encouraging governments, NGOs and regional development banks to offer financial and operations support for green and brown urban development programs, such as the Urban Community Driven Development Project (PRODEPUR), a World Bank-sponsored program which improved the quality of life for Haitian citizens living in “disadvantaged urban areas” by improving upon sanitary conditions and increasing access to safe drinking water;
 2. *Endorses* the creation of Multilateral Advisory Bodies (MAB’s), under the UNEP regional offices, that would advise policy makers about issues specifically relating to resource efficiency in urban areas including waste management, sanitation facilities and creating carbon neutral transportation systems by:
 - a. Utilizing the existing data relevant to resource efficiency in operational systems of industry and transportation collected by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s (UNFCCC’s) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
 - b. Compiling experiences of successes and failures provided by the Member States in their respective regional areas to supply a comprehensive collection of policies and measures pertaining to relevant industry and transportation sectors;
 - c. Injecting information gathered from advisory publications, such as the International Energy Agency’s Money Talks document, which expresses and explains the importance and proper implementation of policies and measures that pertain to resource efficiency in a cross-sectorial approach;
 - d. Collecting data and receive recommendations from the annual outcomes of the Conference of Parties under the UNFCCC to understand the internationally recognized preference for regional initiatives in the transportation and relevant industrial sectors;
 - e. Providing each Member State within the perspective MAB’s region with a recommendation of the most appropriate public-private partnership propositions to provide funding and economic growth for resource efficiency initiatives within the transportation and relevant industrial sectors;
 3. *Recommends* the creation of regional bodies to facilitate green technology and information sharing from developed nations to under developed countries pursuant with MDG Goal 7, Ensure Environmental Sustainability;
 - a. Regional bodies are created with the intention to empower states to address and implement state specific programs to create lasting sustainable development solutions and promote sustainable infrastructure within the state;
 - b. All programs put forth to the regional body must be initiated by participating state based on the needs and vision of that states;
 4. *Encourages* Member States to utilize public and private funds generated by South-South and Triangular Cooperation to implement programs related to sustainable urban development and use this model as a framework for facilitating the mobilization of development funds and technology transfer;
 5. *Acknowledges* the inequality between developing and developed states and that universal standards cannot be realistically obtained without proper funding, which calls for:
 - a. Further encouragement for developed member states to contribute to the economic funding that can create and maintain sustainable initiatives through north-south cooperation and bilateral partnerships;

- 105 b. Increased assistance from developing Member States to reflect their respective impact of energy-
106 related pollution to aid in the implementation of resource efficiency initiatives through south-south
107 cooperation and multilateral partnerships;
108
- 109 6. *Encourages* Member States to optimize the effectiveness of implementation, maintenance and governance of
110 policies and measures pertaining to resource efficiency in urban development through appropriated
111 recommendations proposed by MABs upon their improved advisory ability and subsequent bilateral and
112 multilateral partnership;
113
- 114 7. *Calls upon* member states to utilize the upcoming COP 21 conference to extensively review their progress
115 towards achieving the goals of the 10YFP, and, on a national by-needs basis, to strengthen their commitment to
116 implementing policies conducive to a timely and complete attainment of these goals;
117
- 118 8. *Suggests* that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Evaluations office adopts a project-
119 monitoring system which would work to facilitate interaction between the UNEP, UNEP contractors, UNEP
120 Engineers and the local, regional, and federal governments of the States involved in development programs
121 such as, but not limited to, developing sanitation facilities, water purification systems, sustainable power grids,
122 and roadway construction and;
123
- 124 a. Each proposed UNEP development project would be required to submit a comprehensive report that
125 outlines which local, regional or federal agencies the program contractors will be working with in the
126 recipient State;
127
- 128 b. After the completion of the project, the UNEP will assess the efficiency of the incorporation of
129 indigenous institutions into urban development projects;
130
- 131 c. The data gathered from this project-monitoring system will be used to increase the efficiency of urban
132 development projects and ensure the beneficial outcomes of development programs are sustained long
133 after the program has been completed;
134
- 135 9. *Strongly supports* the efforts of the UN Transparency and Accountability Initiative urges member states to
136 recognize the need for transparency within governments, businesses and NGO's and:
137
- 138 a. Reminds Member States that it is crucial that the funding allocated for urban development programs is
139 used in an effective manner and that vital resources are not lost to corruption, excessive overhead
140 costs, or lack of communication;
141
- 142 b. Encourages the UN Transparency and Accountability Initiative to include a comprehensive report
143 which thoroughly outlines the use of donated funds and the pathways of capital transfers;
144
- 145 10. *Supports* the commitments of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, especially the Sustainable Power for
146 Rural Communities – Small Scale Blogas project and Awareness rising, capacity building and leasing of Solar
147 Home Systems to Off-Grid Populations;
148
- 149 11. *Encourages* governments, business, and localities to use the funds generated by South-South Cooperation and
150 Triangular Cooperation to make commitments to these exemplary Sustainable Energy for All programs.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/7

Committee: The United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environmental Programme,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the importance of the reduction of
4 greenhouse gas emissions through provision of financial and technological support to developing countries,

5
6 *Supporting* the *Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the ESCWA Region* in 1997 in promoting science
7 and technology to achieve sustainable urban development,

8
9 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 69/233 that emphasizes the use of ecotourism to develop urban areas
10 for poverty eradication and environmental protection,

11
12 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolution 67/228, which was passed unanimously in December 2012, in the
13 creation of a framework for sustainable tourism to stimulate urban economies, and to contribute to the protection of
14 green spaces,

15
16 *Acknowledges* General Assembly resolution 65/173 in positively impacting the local community by the development
17 of ecotourism and in turn would produce revenue for sustainable development in this biome,

18
19 *Endorsing* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution on Human Settlements in September 2012 which
20 focuses on the issues of cities and climate change and how it affects the urban populace,

21
22 *Keeping in mind* the Promotion of Ecotourism for Poverty Eradication and Environmental Protection, passed by the
23 General Assembly in December 2010, in as it highlights policies which promote ecotourism as a way to create jobs
24 and education, as well as encouraging local committees and tourists to preserve natural areas around urban centers,

- 25
26 1. *Recommending* Member States to teach their local community about the urban issues and solutions through
27 small, voluntary workshops, set by the example of Agenda for New Zealand Research Science, and Technology
28 and promoting local education in urban development by creating awareness of alternative energies for
29 sustainable development;
- 30
31 2. *Recognizing* the benefits of promoting ecotourism for Member States at the local level to boost urban
32 economies and environmental protection, by improving the existing tourist infrastructure in order to respect the
33 environment, while supporting national and local projects that link the development of sustainable tourism
34 products to the markets in order to increase demand and consumption to help local economies;
- 35
36 3. *Calling* for Member States to collaborate and adopt a program similar to the New Zealand Urban Design
37 Protocol, which is a voluntary commitment to urban design initiatives by participating organizations, the
38 property sector, design professionals, and professional institutes to promote collaboration between sectors for
39 sustainable, safe, and healthy urban environments;
- 40
41 4. *Emphasizing* the need for Member States to implement measures for urban conservation and greening projects
42 through ecotourism by establishing greener corporate business regulations to promote full cycle use of
43 resources, engaging local communities in conservation efforts, and increasing the rate of technology transfer for
44 sustainable urban conservation;
- 45
46 5. *Encourages* the Member States attending the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations
47 Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2015 to consider the goal of reducing
48 Green House Gas emissions by 2035 worldwide 20 percent by:
- 49

- 50 6. *Providing* the technical expertise for the use of alternative energy and transportation measures in the planning of
51 urban ecotourism;
52
- 53 7. *Establishing* regulations for the appropriate use of renewable energy in developing urban centers through
54 continued cooperation between developing and developed countries for the financing of these initiatives;
55
- 56 8. *Calls on* Member States to create guidelines and technical solutions to prevent and mitigate urban ecotourism's
57 impacts from consumer behavior, by raising awareness in developing economies about the importance of
58 conservation through information sharing.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/8

Committee: The United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2

3

4 *Recognizing* that the urban population is growing rapidly, with over 70 percent of the global population expected to
5 live in urban environments in the next decade, and with the conviction that methods with private-public partnerships
6 (PPPs) are most efficient in achieving and promoting resource efficiency,

6

7

8 *Welcoming* the cooperation between developing and developed Member States, in order to create consensus on the
9 topic of financing efficient use of resources highlighting the differentiated responsibilities of developed states for
10 climate change,

10

11

12 *Recognizing* the establishment of initiatives, such as the Climate Innovation Center in Africa, Solid Waste
13 Composite Program, and Investment Climate Facility for Africa, and their efforts to increase efficiency in water
14 management, renewable energy, and agri-business,

14

15

16 *Deeply concerned* with the growing demand for fresh water and sanitation, desalination and equal distribution of this
17 resource, as well as the negative effects of Greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions produced by urban areas, and the
18 lack of environmentally sound agricultural business technologies,

18

19

20 *Noting with appreciation* the Green Climate Fund and International Finance Center in their efforts to sponsor
21 Member states in their desire to further cooperate with the global environment and facilitate further efforts to
22 pioneer more complex innovation and open new markets in an attempt to increase the scale of investment,

22

23

24 1. *Acknowledges* the need for new technologies and skills to be transferred to developing Member States from
25 developed Member States and that the implementation of public-private partnerships (PPPs) is the most
26 lucrative option to supporting resource efficiency in growing urban communities on a local and regional level;

26

27

28 2. *Suggests* the use of triangular partnerships between civil society, the public sector, and the private sector in
29 order to finance the programs needed by:

29

30

a. using PPPs to fund sustainable urban development;

31

32

b. encouraging local governments to put incentives in place in order to attract foreign direct investment
33 (FDI) in green projects;

34

35

c. encouraging developed Member States and Transnational Corporations (TNCs) to invest in Least
36 Developed Countries (LDCs) and share their environmentally-friendly technologies and skills in
37 exchange for the potential for a resilient international workforce, the creation of new goods and
38 services, and the redesign of current products;

39

40

d. encouraging the transfer of skills and technologies between these different actors through education
41 and awareness initiatives in urban communities;

42

43

44 3. *Urges* these partnerships to abide by the following guidelines in order to avoid the potential for economic
45 strongholds by single companies to be established in the formulation of PPPs and encourage competition by:

45

46

a. engaging stakeholders in the establishment of partnerships and the social responsibilities required of
47 them;

48

49

b. creating clustered partnerships regarding water management, renewable energy, and agri-business in
50 order to increase viability;

50

- 51
52 c. establishing a facilitating transparent procurement process;
53
54 4. *Recommends* the improvement of the following areas by the formation of PPPs by:
55
56 a. upgrading water quality, promoting water recycling projects, upgrading drainage systems, and further
57 incorporating fresh drinkable water in pipelines which includes desalination projects and sanitation
58 initiatives, the promotion of innovative clean energies and the research that drives them, the transfer of
59 skills and technologies from these partnerships;
60
61 b. implementing sustainable agricultural technologies, promoting the implementation of diversified clean
62 farming methods, equal access to resources, and the reinvigoration of programs needed for food
63 conservation;
64
65 5. *Suggests* the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in
66 October 2016 to consider :
67
68 a. working with partner organizations to set up programs and provide financial services to countries that
69 endorse sustainable urban development;
70
71 b. encouraging the Green Fund to back loans by up to 50% made by developed Member States and
72 economies in transition to developing Member States in order to increase loan security and incentivize
73 loans;
74
75 c. Member States interested in UN-backed loans must meet certain criteria as decided at Habitat III;
76
77 d. encouraging local micro-financing.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/9

Committee: The United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2

3 *Recalling* Chapter IX Article 55b of the Charter of the United Nations, which proclaims the need to promote
4 solutions for economic, social, and health issues around the world,

5

6 *Taking into account* the definition of Human Environment established in the 1972 Declaration of the United Nations
7 Conference on the Human Environment,

8

9 *Recognizing* Millennium Development Goal 7 ensure environmental sustainability” as a common standard of
10 achievement for all peoples and nations, and the necessity of its implementation by all member nations,

11

12 *Keeping in mind* the UN-HABITAT resolution 24/5, by which in paragraph 2, the General Assembly invited
13 governments to develop a general guiding framework for urban development and to support Member States when
14 developing and improving their urban policies,

15

16 *Bearing in mind* the UN-HABITAT document “The Future We Want The City We Need” resolution 66/228, a
17 collective contribution of committed partners, that outlines the key principles of the city for the 21st century and
18 establishes essential paths for building a New Urban Agenda towards the Habitat III Conference,

19

20 *Guided by* the assessment made by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the Global
21 Environment Outlook 3 and 5 stating the importance of organized urbanization to fight against poverty and
22 inequality,

23

24 *Fully aware* of the New Climate Economy report which states that “cities that control sprawl and are built around
25 efficient public transport systems can both stimulate economic performance and reduce GHG emissions”,

26

27 *Further taking into consideration* the UNEP report “Cities - Investing in energy and resource efficiency,

28

29 *Noting with appreciation* United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon’s remarks to the Preparatory
30 Committee for the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in New York on 17
31 September 2014 that the role of urbanization in supporting sustainable development is becoming increasingly
32 important,

33

34 *Deeply concerned with* the rapid and unsustainable growth of urban areas in emerging nations which often leads to
35 the creation of unsanitary living conditions and segregation among social classes

36

37 *Determined* to build on the success of the UNEP Sustainable Social Housing Initiative (SUSHI) and the effect of
38 efficient housing solutions on social equality,

39

40 *Recalling* the Under-Secretary-General’s prerequisites for sustainable urbanization: good urban design, energy
41 efficient building design, sustainable transport systems, broad based energy efficiency, water resource management,
42 solid waste management and recycling,

43

44 *Bearing in mind* the upcoming 2015 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris
45 COP 21 conference, and the necessity to work towards greener housing and reducing airborne pollutants emitted by
46 transportation,

47

48 1. *Invites* Member States to take part in the Green Resource Efficient and Affordable Transport “GREAT Cities”
49 strategy, which advocates for economic prosperity and energy efficiency in urban planning policies by advising

- 50 national policies and good governance in order to cultivate social welfare and sustainable cities for future
51 generations;
52
- 53 2. *Welcomes* Member States to participate in a vulnerability and an environmental impact assessment to help local
54 governments, civil society and businesses to assess their needs and make better-informed decisions regarding
55 sustainable transportation means in urban areas by:
56
- 57 a. Expanding the UN-HABITAT's strategic partnership program that provides assessments to cities to
58 better fight climate change
59
 - 60 b. Collaborating with the International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP), which brings
61 together recognized and qualified planners who provide advising in sustainable urban planning;
62
- 63 3. *Reaffirms* its commitment to financial and technical support to developing Member States through knowledge
64 transfer and cooperation by:
65
- 66 a. Promoting long lasting capacity building initiatives to drive growth and climate risk management in
67 cities in the developing world;
68
 - 69 b. Ensuring equality by protecting the rights of residents with lower mobility, such as children, elderly
70 citizens, and disabled persons;
71
- 72 4. *Calls for* the GCF to allocate some current pledges towards the implementation of projects aiming at the
73 promotion of sustainable public transportation and place-based education through capacity building;
74
- 75 5. *Urges* Member States to provide that urban reconstruction of cities that have been destroyed through armed
76 conflicts or natural disasters is effectuated using the latest technologies which would be shared among
77 developed and developing states through:
78
- 79 a. Assistance in technology transfer;
80
 - 81 b. Respect for intellectual property;
82
 - 83 c. Participatory planning involving women, youth, representatives of civil society and private companies;
84
- 85 6. *Further invites* Member States to make connected and compact cities, which promote high-density land-uses as
86 well as closely-integrated neighborhood communities, the preferred form of urban development by:
87
- 88 a. Emphasizing the importance of developing mass public transportation to promote both economic
89 growth and energy efficiency while improving the quality of life of urban dwellers;
90
 - 91 b. Phasing out incentives that encourage urban sprawl and redirect infrastructure investments towards
92 policies that advocate for more compact urban development;
93
 - 94 c. Utilizing innovative technologies to drive green growth in urban areas which is exemplified in the
95 Smart Cities Initiative, to ensure efficiency in public and sustainable transportation alternative;
96
 - 97 d. Employing incentives, subsidies and public-private partnerships in order to encourage the use of public
98 transit and other forms of fuel-efficient transportation;
99
- 100 7. *Encourages* Member States to work with the United Nations Environmental Programme to implement
101 innovative forms of emission-free transportation, such as:
102
- 103 a. Cycling and the use of bike paths to reduce public service costs;
104
 - 105 b. More extensive networks of walking paths throughout cities;

- 106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
- c. Rickshaws as a usual means of transportation for both citizens and tourists;
 - 8. *Welcomes* Member States to carefully consider resource-efficient public transportation including Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) systems which:
 - a. Reduce congestion and pollution, augmented by utilization of greener energy sources;
 - b. Make use of exclusive transit lanes to reduce commute time;
 - 9. *Supports* infill development to create more compact cities in order to reduce the high cost of building infrastructure and specifically transportation caused by the inefficient use of land by:
 - a. Reevaluating local zoning laws to ensure that all policies concerning square footage, frontage and open space are stimulating compact urban growth;
 - b. Redrawing specific boundaries of untapped plots to prevent the existence of scattered vacant or underutilized lots;
 - c. Providing incentives to developers that emphasize on improving local public facilities and services in their infill developments
 - d. Utilizing the Sustainable Urban Development Network (SUB-Net) to empower both national and local governments to develop efficient infrastructures that would support sustainable neighborhoods and improve the quality of life while tackling social issues associated with urbanization;
 - 10. *Reaffirms* its belief that urban development presents a unique opportunity for creating green jobs and increasing access to adequate housing, which contribute to the eradication of poverty by increasing employment in various areas such as green construction, public transportation, renewables, recycling, urban and semi-urban agricultural ventures, and waste management;
 - 11. *Urges* for new approaches towards inclusive urbanization, which increase social equity, social cohesion and quality of life, as urbanization can otherwise lead to social segregation and peripheralization, including:
 - a. Improvement of public transportation that can alleviate congestion and facilitate access to public services;
 - b. Introduction of cleaner fuels for cooking and heating;
 - c. Implementation of bike lanes system;
 - d. Strengthening of the neighborhood community initiatives;
 - 12. *Recommends* the expansion of the UNEP Sustainable Social Housing Initiative (SUSHI), which links efficient building solutions with existing social programs to urban areas outside of the current four Member States;
 - 13. *Encourages* governments to expand use of the EU Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings to a global level to reach resource efficiency and sustainable development through the establishment of energy-efficient buildings;
 - 14. *Suggests* that governments give incentives to citizens who refurbish their houses, especially by using adequate insulation, to meet certain energy standards which will be set during the Paris 2015 COP.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/10

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Prompting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2

3

4 *Reiterating* Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7 to achieve sustainable development by developing resource

5

6

7 *Stressing* the need of promoting Local Agenda 21(LA21), the product of Earth Summit in 1992, for Member States

8

9

10 *Deeply alarmed* by the International Energy Agency assessment that as many as 1.3 billion people still do not have

11

12

13 *Bearing in mind* that, based on international energy agency (IEA) report, building represents 32 percent of total final

14

15

16 *Regretting* the past environmental mistakes by unsustainable industrial activities and consumption pattern,

17

18

19 *Commends* the previous and ongoing efforts in terms of cooperation among all countries including Developed

20

21

22 *Noting with satisfaction* that, recent years developing countries have made a great achievement in developing

23

24

25 *Realizing* that waste is now a commodity, and that three tons of waste provides the same amount of energy as one

26

27

28 *Cognizant* that the waste management practices are not uniform among countries, regions and sectors,

29

30

31 *Reaffirming* the importance of common but differentiated responsibilities,

32

33

34 *Concerned* that insufficient technical and financial assistance and information about Cleaner Production are barriers

35

36

37 *Fully aware* that basic human needs such as clean waters, clean air and safe food could be jeopardized by improper

38

39

40 1. *Reaffirms* the need of sharing of best practices and technology transfers through bilateral and multilateral

41

42

43 2. *Calls upon* Member States to introduce the “off-grid” options by establishing micro/mini grids such as small-

44

45

46 3. *Requesting* energy performance certificates in all advertisements for the sale or rental of buildings, as

47

48

49 4. *Stresses* the need to avoid thermal loss by utilizing co-generation in the industry sector and requesting to

50

introduce Cleaner Production Patterns (CPP) by substituting toxic and hazardous processing materials before they leave a production process;

- 51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
5. *Calls* for the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP's) Executive Office to assess feasibility of each national energy program, in which UNEP will help to evaluate the operational capability of each project may hold, especially in the field of recycling, land filling, waste generation, resource productivity, legislation and environmental performance;
 6. *Calls upon* Member States to establish and/or strengthen producer responsibility legislation or voluntary codes of conduct, and promote the use of appropriate labeling system to guide sustainable purchase;
 7. *Encourages* Member States to partner with the Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM) to:
 - a. Assess current level of waste generation through data provided by current existing databases such as Waste Atlas, which visualizes municipal solid waste management data across the world,
 - b. Introduce concept of Life Circle Assessment (LCA) and 3R initiatives, and further integrated Repair, Rebuy, Recover, Regulation and Renovation as the forth Rs (4Rs) to guide the sustainable consumption and production (SCP),
 - c. Adopt and/or expand Waste to Energy (WtE) system as a more efficient way to disposal waste;
 8. *Suggests* the use of Product Environmental Footprints (PEFs) program to better identify how human activities impact the global sustainability and moreover how these activities will affect future generations through organizations like World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD);
 9. *Draws attention to* the rebound effect, which is the cheaper energy services leading to the increase of these energy consumption, suggests consideration of education and social psychology to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimension of a green economy;
 10. *Commits* to work in cooperation with United Nations Education Science and Culture (UNESCO) in order to provide policy assistance to all Member States in developing educational programs to raise awareness on the effects the current situation of waste management have upon the environment, with the purpose of reaching the youth in developing Member States, aiding in their transition to a green economy;
 11. *Requests* UN-University to cooperate with local governments and communities to bring environmentally sound technology research and development to an international scale, and conduct scientific assessment on the sustainable use of natural resources in order to strengthen knowledge based on resource efficiency to ensure that policies are based on accurate science;
 12. *Encourages* Member States to carry out different campaigns to raise awareness among public sector, private sector and civil society to highlight the opportunities and challenges of resource efficiency through:
 - a. Promoting sustainable consumption pattern through education from elementary school by adding resource efficiency in school curriculum,
 - b. Fostering the role of social media to disseminate useful information regarding to sustainable consumption pattern to the public;
 13. *Calls upon* Member States to diversify its funding sources and providing incentive so that waste management costs would be taken into consideration in both household level to industry level:
 - a. Paying as you throw (PAYT), also called use-based pricing, variable rate pricing, or unit pricing, which has emerged as a way of reducing waste generated at the household level,

- 105 b. Polluter Pays for industry in developed countries, which makes industry responsible for its products to
106 the end of their life cycles, including the costs of collecting, sorting, and recycling packages after
107 consumers discard them;
108
- 109 14. *Reaffirms* the concept of green jobs as a substantial synthesis of economy, enterprise and the working marketing
110 in a sustainable economy with low carbon consumption to create not only new job possibilities to sustainable
111 development, but also totally new types of job with the duty of respecting the environment.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/11

Committee: The United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2
3 *Guided by* the Charter of the United Nations, specifically Article 55, which established that the United Nations shall
4 promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and
5 development, of which sustainable development is a key component,

6
7 *Further guided by* the principles established in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including
8 principle 2 and the need for global natural resources to be used in a way that positively impacts the social welfare of
9 all peoples,

10
11 *Further guided by* principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, which emphasizes that
12 environmental issues are best handled with participation of all concerned citizens and establishes the importance of
13 inclusivity and diversity of social involvement,

14
15 Recognizing the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, specifically
16 Agenda 21 and the need for sustainable practices at all levels, including at the local and regional levels in the
17 construction of infrastructure and related activities,

18
19 *Reaffirming* the Stockholm Declaration, Article 3, emphasizing the importance of the human environment and
20 ensuring access to vital resources and infrastructure, which requires adequate levels of finance and investment,

21
22 *Realizing* the importance of South-South cooperation as a complement to North-South cooperation outlined in the
23 *Yamoussoukro Consensus* of the Group of 77, which also highlighted the urgent need to strengthen multilateral and
24 bilateral partnerships between developed and developing Member States,

25
26 *Additionally* observing that Member States have variable levels of development and capacity and must pursue
27 sustainable infrastructure development and investment in accordance with their national development plans as called
28 for in the Millennium Declaration,

29
30 *Recognizing* the need for infrastructure that promotes resource efficiency in urban areas and connected rural areas as
31 stated in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, and the role that resource efficiency can play in maximizing
32 developmental gains,

33
34 *Fully aware* of the need to uphold state Sovereignty in line with the Charter of the United Nations, the inherent right
35 that States have to control commercial activity and investment within their borders and protect themselves from
36 undue external influence,

37
38 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution (GA) 69/223 and the Cancun Agreements that called for increased financial
39 assistance to the Green Climate Fund of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),

40
41 *Keeping in mind* the importance of special purpose entities (SPEs) to the promotion of private sector investment in
42 sustainable development projects within emerging economies by providing risk mitigation capabilities to
43 multinational corporations as noted in the statement of the Conference of European Statisticians of the Economic
44 and Social Commission for Europe (ECE/CES/GE.20/2010/13),

45
46 *Acknowledging* goals eleven and twelve of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as proposed in the Synthesis
47 Report of the Secretary General on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which focuses on making cities inclusive,
48 safe, resilient, and sustainable,

49

50 *Recalling* GA resolution 64/292, The Human Right to Water and Sanitation, that illustrates access to water and
51 sanitation as a human right, which continues to be an issue within developing countries, especially those suffering
52 from a lack of water and sanitation access, especially as lack of access to sanitation is detrimental to sustainability in
53 urban environments,
54

55 *Noting* the sentiments within the Water and Cities: Solutions and Challenges initiative through Conservation
56 International, which establishes multilateral city partnerships in the Latin American region, for the development of
57 water and waste management within city planning, which is currently an issue in regards to resource efficiency,
58

59 *Recognizing* the progress that has been made in waste management outlined in the Report of the Secretary-General
60 on third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (A/66/282), and the potential of
61 2016 conference to further address issues related to waste management in urban settings,
62

63 *Reaffirming* the importance of clean drinking water as a human right, especially pertaining to developing countries
64 that are suffering from slum like sanitation issues, with specific emphasis on drinking water, as stated in The Future
65 We Want, the outcome document of the Rio +20,
66

67 *Guided by* the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, which was the outcome document of the 2002 Earth Summit,
68 which reiterates international commitment to capacity building within sustainable development in urban areas,
69

70 *Recalling* the goals of Agenda 21, specifically in terms of waste management and water sanitation, and the
71 importance of these issues in the international community as well as in urban development,
72

73 *Noting* that many states are reliant on imports of non-renewable energy products and the need for countries,
74 especially developing countries, to strive to achieve energy independence,
75

76 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 64/207, which calls upon Member States to support local entities in
77 increasing access to basic urban services while curbing procedural vulnerabilities;
78

79 *Recognizing* the lack of participation in the ratification of the Doha Amendment which incentivizes infrastructure for
80 sustainable development,
81

82 *Acknowledging* the vulnerabilities of transboundary lakes and river basins that are shared amongst nations to
83 pollution and the need to uphold the Convention on the Protection of and use of Transboundary Watercourses and
84 International Lakes,
85

- 86 1. *Encourages* actors at all levels to work to incorporate the civil society, national governments, concerned local
87 communities, and other relevant stakeholders in the formation and execution of development projects, national
88 development plans, and the execution of urban planning and other relevant activities, and to ensure that the
89 viewpoints of all stakeholders are considered in the creation of any such projects;
90
- 91 2. *Endorses* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Poverty and Environment Initiative and its
92 emphasis on the connections between resource efficiency for improving environmental conditions and
93 eradicating the prevalence of poverty in urban areas;
94
- 95 3. *Draws* attention to the importance of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and strongly encourages all
96 Member States to use the GEF as an uniting platform to integrate developed and developing countries in
97 development projects and respect the GEF as the coordinating body for national urban planning projects;
98
- 99 4. *Recommends* that Member States implement urban planning as a viable method of enforcing resource efficiency
100 and sustainability in urban development that promotes:
101
 - 102 a. Organization and verticalization as the means to slow the detriment of urban sprawl of cities to reduce
103 deforestation, land loss, and in order to shorten distances within;
104

- 105 b. Modified utility engineering standards for new and remodeled structures for more efficient housing
106 and business sectors;
107
- 108 c. The establishment vertical public housing programs, like Proyecto Nacional de Vivienda Popular to
109 reduce slums in the peripheral area of cities and slow urban sprawl, while repurposing former slums;
110
- 111 d. Open green areas to foster communities within urban centers and peripheral areas;
112
- 113 e. Urban farming/agriculture programs by partnering with the Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture
114 initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization;
115
- 116 5. *Emphasizes* the positive impact that national policies on efficient heating, cooling, construction, and planning,
117 can have on sustainability and energy consumption and the need for Member States to implement local or
118 national legislation to maximize sustainable heating and cooling;
119
- 120 6. *Invites* Member States to establish national plans for sustainable consumption and production in line with the
121 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production that include long-term
122 frameworks and guidelines for the management of natural resources and water and life cycle assessments,
123 including with support from UNEP's Resource Efficiency Programme;
124
- 125 7. *Further emphasizes* the need for the Sustainable Cities Programme, which works under the United Nations
126 Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and UNEP, to provide environmental planning and
127 management processes for city policies, to expand their program to more developing countries and regions,
128 which will help resource efficiency in urban development;
129
- 130 8. *Urges* sustainable and efficient use of natural resources to develop alternate green energy urban spaces by
131 implementing projects at the national level through partnerships with the UNDP to reduce the negative
132 environmental impact associated with urban areas;
133
- 134 9. Further suggests local and municipal governments to work towards the implementation of Agenda 21 at the
135 local level, specifically by working with local stakeholders, including the private sector, to establish sustainable
136 municipal infrastructure, including bike paths and pedestrian walkways that allow for the use of sustainable
137 transportation;
138
- 139 10. *Asks* regional development banks to increasingly prioritize the financing of modern and efficient intra-regional
140 transportation infrastructure, which will allow for an increase in intra-regional trade that requires less use of
141 resources for shipping and thus increases the sustainability of trade;
142
- 143 11. *Requests* UNDP and its relevant trust funds, including the Environment and Energy Thematic Trust Fund, the
144 Poverty Thematic Trust Fund, and the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Thematic Trust Fund to focus on
145 country-level initiatives to connect urban and peri-urban areas with sustainable transportation infrastructure;
146
- 147 12. *Further invites* Member States to work with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition's Urban Health Initiative to
148 establish rideshare systems, prevent traffic deaths, ease congestion, and increase the overall sustainable use of
149 transportation infrastructure;
150
- 151 13. *Suggests* regional groups to work to establish intra-regional energy networks as demonstrated by the Economic
152 Community of West African States' West African Power Pool, which pools energy resources and allows them
153 to be used efficiently at the regional level;
154
- 155 14. *Recommends* that the Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All Initiative expand its focus to promoting
156 renewable energy development on a grassroots level including but not limited to micro-hydro plants, biogas,
157 and community based solar and wind initiatives in both peri-urban and rural areas especially where it increases
158 access to energy for the impoverished;
159

- 160 15. *Requests* the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC) to expand to other regions and act as a
161 framework for sustainable mechanisms, which will help developing countries adapt to climate change by
162 targeting water resource management and developing mechanisms, as well as providing the communities with
163 the education and information to keep these mechanisms intact and sustainable;
164
- 165 16. *Encourages* willing and able Member states to take steps to ratify applicable environmental treaties that allow
166 them to increase support for relevant funds, including the Adaptation Fund, and work to bolster clean
167 development mechanisms and update their environmental standards;
168
- 169 17. *Encourages* the development of stable and reliable national resources to promote sustainable energy practices
170 and the existence of climate funding options through the World Bank such as the Seed Capital Assistance
171 Facility (SCAF) and the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF);
172
- 173 18. *Recommends* the Conservation International Organization, expand the Water and Cities: Solutions and
174 Challenges initiative to other regional organizations and multilateral partnerships, and to serve as a framework
175 for urban water and waste management;
176
- 177 19. *Expresses its hope* that UN-HABITAT and other relevant United Nations bodies implement initiatives in
178 accordance with region-specific needs that allow them to maintain a presence in countries after they have
179 completed a program of work in order to ensure that projects are sustainable and long-lasting;
180
- 181 20. *Urges* the UNEP-DHI Center for Water and Environment to use the existing staff that is trained to expand their
182 work into more developing countries who are suffering from poor water and sanitation, and to partner with the
183 UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to help further address these issues;
184
- 185 21. *Recommends* UN bodies, such as UN-HABITAT and the UNDP, to increasingly utilize the SODIS Method, as
186 endorsed by the World Health Organization and United Nation Children’s Fund, as it uses solar radiation to
187 disinfect and purify drinking water and helps to provide increased access to fresh drinking water;
188
- 189 22. *Further urges* the UNEP Urban Environment Unit to include the 3Rs Programme “Reduce, Reuse and Recycle”
190 in its focus points, in order to reduce and remove the waste buildup in cities, to help further resource efficiency
191 development in urban areas;
192
- 193 23. *Further encourages* all Member States to establish national policies to set limitation on production of factories’
194 harmful waste, and for the disposal of waste properly with an attempt to reuse and recycle water;
195
- 196 24. *Endorses* partnerships between UN-Water and Member States to establish integrated water resources
197 management techniques in cities in order to ensure that pollution in transboundary lakes and rivers is limited
198 and water resources are used efficiently;
199
- 200 25. *Recommends* the Global Partnership on Waste Management and its goals, like the collaboration between
201 governments, international organizations and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to overcome
202 environmental, social, and economic issues inflicted by waste and its impacts;
203
- 204 26. *Further urges* Member States to utilize the Information Platform, which promotes, shares, and exchanges
205 information on solid waste, when creating and implementing waste management policies;
206
- 207 27. *Encourages* the OmniProcessor, which is currently being funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation,
208 which effectively recycles solid waste by extracting and recycling water vapor and reusing it as clean drinking
209 water, to be expanded to developing and least developed countries, to further recycling and waste management
210 in urban areas;
211
- 212 28. *Calls upon* willing and able developed Member States to increasingly support the South-South Global Assets
213 and Technology Exchange, which allows developing countries to increase technology and the sharing of best
214 practices, which will not only improve their sustainability, but also their capacity to use technology;
215

- 216 29. *Strongly suggests* that those Member States that have not yet done so work to reach the commitments made in
217 the Cancun Agreements to provide an per annum 100 billion USD collectively to the Green Climate Fund by
218 the year 2020;
219
- 220 30. *Calls for* the assignment of a Special Rapporteur within UNEP that will work within the UN Global Compact
221 Advisory Board to assist developing countries in establishing partnerships and corporate social responsibility
222 plans for multinational corporations operating within their territory;
223
- 224 31. *Recommends* all Member States to implement the Natural and Social Investment Return (NSIR) plan, working
225 together with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and funded by the World
226 Bank in order to intensify enterprises' concerns about their social and environmental performance linked with
227 scientific priorities, and increase their competitiveness in the market by creating incentives, including but not
228 limited to tax reductions for enterprises based on their resource efficiency and actions taken to uphold their
229 corporate social and environmental responsibility;
230
- 231 32. *Encourages* Member States to, establish environmental standards for investing corporations when establishing
232 or negotiating bilateral investment treaties, as well as methods by which corporations can be held accountable
233 should they not uphold their corporate social responsibility;
234
- 235 33. *Suggests* that Member States leverage relationships with the private sector, including by working with the
236 Public-Private Partnership Alliance programme to develop infrastructure, in order to more easily establish such
237 partnerships for road and infrastructure construction as well as development, especially to rural areas where
238 commercial activities are evolving, while reducing the resources use impact of such activities;
239
- 240 34. *Further calls upon* developing countries to work with and build up their national Investment Promotion
241 Agencies and work with the International Association of Investment Promotion Agencies to strengthen their
242 capacity to attract and allow corporations to sustainably invest in their country;
243
- 244 35. *Urges* Member States to utilize the methods established in the Accra Agenda on Aid Effectiveness to ensure
245 that the provision and use of aid is transparent and that aid is increased on a results-oriented basis and with
246 consideration for country-specific development goals and challenges;
247
- 248 36. Invites willing and able developed Member States to establish plans of actions or frameworks as called for by In
249 Larger Freedom and to attempt to meet their official development assistance commitments in a reasonable and
250 realistic timeframe, which will allow developing countries to have the financial resources necessary to ensure
251 sustainable urban development;
252
- 253 37. *Reaffirms* the need for new methods of access to and increased levels of financing for sustainable development,
254 including new development banks, such as the BRICS Development Bank;
255
- 256 38. *Urges* regional economic communities such as the Asian infrastructure investment development bank, African
257 development bank, the Inter-American Development Bank to contribute to the promotion of resource efficiency
258 by investing in non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations working toward
259 establishing resource efficient initiatives;
260
- 261 39. *Suggests* the need for the creation of public-private partnerships for the development of sustainable urban
262 infrastructure, especially through increased use of relevant programmes from the International Finance
263 Corporation and the Financial Intermediary Fund of the World Bank Group;
264
- 265 40. *Endorses* efforts by developing countries to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) including by partnering with
266 the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to create pro-business policies,
267 including by utilizing the Marrakech Process which incorporates private sector investment and sustainable
268 resource use;
269

- 270 41. *Suggests* the expansion of International Trade Center’s technical support program that assists developing
271 countries in promoting the sustainable use of resources when they are working to attract foreign direct
272 investment and negotiating with multinational corporations;
273
- 274 42. *Recommends* that the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency expand its program of work to focus on
275 resource-efficient projects in urban environments in order to incentivize the private sector to sustainably invest
276 in developing countries;
277
- 278 43. *Further encourages* that Member States work to incentivize and encourage the use of Special Purpose Entities
279 (SPEs) or subsidiary companies that isolate the risks to and limits the losses of firms that invest in resource-
280 efficient projects in developing countries;
281
- 282 44. *Further asks* the United Nations Capital Development Fund to expand its microfinance and microinsurance
283 initiatives such that they provide increased access to financial resources and risk management for small to
284 medium sized enterprises (SMEs) that seek to conduct sustainable and/or resource-efficient projects;
285
- 286 45. *Further suggests* that the United Nations Development Account and the Global Programme of Action (GPA)
287 Clearing House Mechanism expand their operations to other developing regions such that they can provide
288 higher levels of capacity building support that will allow developing countries to maximize the developmental
289 gains from the use of their limited resources.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/12

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Prompting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 The United Nations Environment Programme,

2
3 *Paying tribute to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the*
4 *Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol as the standard framework to combat climate change,*

5
6 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 66/288, *The Future We Want*, which shows the need for a holistic approach
7 to urban development, including efficient and sustainable waste and wastewater management, as well as sustainable
8 energy supply, using renewable energies or providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable
9 transportation,

10
11 *Recalling the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 7 and 8 to integrate sustainable development and cooperation*
12 *with private sector for a global partnership into Member States' policies and achieve by 2020 to bring a significant*
13 *improvement in life quality for at least 100 million slum dwellers,*

14
15 *Confident* that eradication of poverty, through improvement of standard of living and employment growth, is a
16 global challenge to reach global sustainability, including urban development,

17
18 *Welcoming* the fact that efficiently planning cities can create substantial economic opportunities such as green jobs,
19 as additional 30 million people will be provided with work places in wind, solar and biofuel industries by 2030,

20
21 *Observing* recent social instabilities in some Member States, that led to the destitution of dictatorship, partial
22 policies and restoration of democracy as in Tunisia, negatively affected economic growth despite existing financial
23 incentives and enhanced strong exodus from rural to urban areas, increasing proportion of population living in poor
24 quality conditions and poverty by lack of adequate energy, water and waste management services,

25
26 *Deeply conscious* of the rapid expansion of cities in developing nations and the associated issues of sustainability
27 arising from this growth and observing of the unique opportunities to foster new sustainable development projects in
28 growing cities,

29
30 *Recognizing* that urban management problems vary greatly globally encompassing a variety of issues relating to
31 transportation, energy production, water use, and waste management and stresses the local nature of solutions,

32
33 *Referencing* General Assembly resolution 69/292 and MDG 7 that delineate the necessity of the sustainable access
34 to safe water as a human right,

35
36 *Further recalling* General Assembly resolution 68/210, which fosters options for facilitating the development,
37 transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies and on a technology bank and science,
38 technology and innovation supporting mechanism,

39
40 *Further emphasizing* the importance of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
41 Decision -/CP.20, *Lima Call for Climate Action* that addresses climate change in a balanced manner, inter alia,
42 mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building, and transparency of
43 action and support,

44
45 *Also recalling* the existing workshops and forums such as, workshops for public-private partnership, that facilitates
46 the private sectors to exchange knowledge for better cooperation,

47
48 *Recalling* the information network of Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) that allows private sectors
49 to access technology information,

50

- 51 1. *Urges* that Member States promote and utilize new urban development with an emphasis on sustainable
52 technologies like:
53
- 54 a. Industrial symbiosis to more effectively utilize waste;
 - 55
 - 56 b. Protection of the environment surrounding urban settlements;
 - 57
 - 58 c. Stimulation of sustainable economic growth providing viable jobs and markets;
 - 59
 - 60 d. Transportation development to limit traffic and reduce pollution;
 - 61
- 62 2. *Calls* for the setting up of an open-source database by creating a research-based entity under the UNFCCC that
63 would conduct urban-specific research on energy, transportation, infrastructure, and city design and will be
64 designed to allow developing countries to access technological knowledge and human resources on urban
65 planning, to aptly and timely react to the necessity of urban planning as well as serve to train professionals from
66 developing nations;
67
- 68 3. *Encourages* transparency and completeness of Knowledge Management System database;
69
- 70 4. *Urges* for more opportunities to have mutual understanding between the United Nations Environment
71 Programme (UNEP) and private sectors through workshops and forums;
72
- 73 5. *Draws* attention to the vital participation of Developed Countries (DCs) and United Nations (UN) agencies in
74 building infrastructure such as accessibility to:
75
- 76 a. Sustainable sources of energy;
 - 77
 - 78 b. Water and waste management;
 - 79
 - 80 c. Transport facilities and capital for private sector to:
81
 - 82 i. Provide cost-efficient and sustainable services;
 - 83
 - 84 ii. Further encourage DCs to establish long-term multi or bilateral agreements with Least
85 Developed Countries (LDCs) in urban development and private sector governance to maintain
86 favorable investment climate;
 - 87
- 88 6. *Further recommends* LDCs to implement microcredit as loans and tax reductions to support rural private sector
89 development as such as organic agriculture. This would be based on the understanding that the private sector in
90 LDCs operated by Small and Medium firms (SMFs), start-ups and newly established firms have limited access
91 to finance information;
92
- 93 7. *Deplores* loss of income taxes in LDCs by lack of constraints in administration capacities and legal systems
94 especially from large firms through by their ability of negotiation for different privileges through advanced
95 legal means and further requests share of knowledge and skills from DCs and non-profit organizations to
96 improve national legal framework;
97
- 98 8. *Calls* for the extension of the Green Climate Fund projects to funding resource efficient sustainable growth in
99 urban areas, by actively promoting the Fund as an authority on this agenda and gradually increasing
100 contribution amounts to exceed the 2020 pledges;
101
- 102 9. *Calls upon* the governments of LDCs to create and maintain favorable economic and social environment to
103 establish private sector activities such as multinational corporations and local firms that use and promote
104 sustainable development strategies and technologies by:
105

- 106 a. Utilizing available tools as United Nations regional offices and agencies, International Monetary Fund
107 and multilateral relations to establish solid enhancing policies for private sector to eradicate corruption;
108
- 109 b. Establish social and political stability, to regulate business and licensing and strength monetary and
110 fiscal stabilization;
111
- 112 c. Providing advantageous financial incentives as improving tax administration, lowering corporate taxes
113 and establishment costs, especially in well governed LDCs where statistics shows positive impact of
114 business regulation reforms and a decrease in corporate taxes correlates generally to an economic
115 growth of 1 to 2 percent;
116
- 117 d. Targeting and promoting specific sustainable activities sectors such as renewable energies, urban
118 planning, organic agriculture activities and water management for financing incentives in addition to
119 employment creation achievements;
120
- 121 10. *Reminding* all nations of the need to include urban resource efficiency in the post-2015 United Nations
122 *Sustainable Development Goals* and the goals which will be approached in the Paris Climate Summit to create a
123 new urban economic model based on the greening of four main pillars consisting of economy, politics, society
124 and science combined with sustainability, therefore:
125
- 126 a. Recommends the establishment of the green economy to generate sustainable industry, technology,
127 employment, products and consumption including green buildings and transportation combined with
128 the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to health, water and food security, green growth and
129 construct livable urban areas;
130
- 131 b. Draws the attention of all Member and non-Member States to implement green governance for more
132 sustainable practices, such as resource efficiency and waste management, and promote their
133 achievements;
134
- 135 c. Stresses the continuing commitment for the integration of women and youth into the development of
136 urban communities to ensure women and youth empowerment and contribution to create sustainable
137 societies;
138
- 139 d. Endorses science and research focusing on urban concerns, to make human settlements sustainable,
140 evolve new and clean technologies and promote green education;
141
- 142 11. *Endorses* the vitality of empowering local authorities to make sound choices and decisions on the use of a
143 society's total resources from a long-term perspective;
144
- 145 12. *Emphasizes* the positive impacts of foreign direct investments such as but not limited to:
146
- 147 a. *Overall increase in* global growth;
148
- 149 b. Spread of technology expertise and financial capital into emerging and developing countries, leading
150 to a transformation of the industry structure;
151
- 152 c. Shift of global assets into emerging and developing new markets;
153
- 154 d. Support of innovation through international companies;
155
- 156 e. Creation of transnational spaces forming a direct and continuous link between global and local
157 management in a particular urban area;
158
- 159 f. Primary benefits as:
160
- 161 i. The establishment of infrastructures leading to increased productivity;

- 162 ii. Improved standards of living and upgrade of the human capital base;
163 iii. Change of the export and import structure;
164
- 165 13. *Further emphasizes* the impact on developing and emerging economies of the opportunity of international trade
166 that requires an open economy and to interact and learn from the developed economies;
167
- 168 14. *Encourages* investments into new markets through the merger and acquisition and multinational expansion that
169 brings businesses into new markets and countries and allows companies to benefit through FDI outflows and in
170 particular inflows on capital;
171
- 172 15. *Endorses* the adjustment of international trading rules leading to an incentive structure encouraging investments
173 in third world cities and to support and maintain international trade.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/13

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Prompting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environmental Programme,*

2

3

Noting with regret that large, highly populated cities often produce high levels of waste and emissions due to a lack of a rapid increase of urban sprawl and therefore a decrease in urban planning efficiency,

5

6

Commends General Assembly resolution 65/165 for stressing the importance of UN-Habitat's actions in addressing post disaster and post conflict housing infrastructure needs and looks to the national implementation of this in the New Zealand Center for Sustainable Cities' Resilient Urban Features Programme,

9

10 *Affirming* the initiatives made during the United Nations Climate Summit, specifically the Action Area: Resilience, that calls for the increased access to and the deployment of the funding and technical support to cities through mobilizing bilateral and multilateral institutions, as well as global initiatives undertaken by civil society and other partners,

14

15

Emphasizing the National Environmental Summary (NES) for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines developed by UNEP, with financing from the European Community (EC) in 2010, in the acknowledgement that all members are different and have different needs, and of the importance of understanding each one,

18

19

Noting with concern the need to develop new methods, which will offset carbon emissions in urban centers, with the goal of reaching carbon negativity or neutrality,

21

22

Recognizing the importance of the Small Island Development States (SIDS) Accelerated Modalities of Action (S.A.M.O.A) in helping these vulnerable countries establish methods of sustainable development including sustainable ecotourism, food and nutrition, and disaster risk reduction,

25

26

Taking note of the importance of ensuring access to the database to all countries to allow for a free flow of knowledge and facilitate an efficient transfer to green technologies,

28

29

Welcomes the creation of programs such as the New Zealand Center for Sustainable Cities which allows collaborations between multi-disciplinary groups of researchers from Universities, the National Institute of Water Atmospheric Research (NIWA), local councils, and private research institutes, encouraging comparative case studies and local policy experiments,

33

34

Endorses the creation of an international database under the United Nations Human Settlement Program (UN-Habitat) containing detailed technical information about both successful and unsuccessful urban infrastructure projects, in the hope that all member states will contribute information to this database regarding what has been learned from specific projects in their cities in past years,

38

39

Encourages all levels of urban planning groups, especially those architects and engineers involved, to reference this database while working to increase sustainability in urban areas reaffirming that international cooperation and participation in open dialogue regarding the is essential in expanding accessibility of sustainable development technology,

42

43

Realizing the need for private actor participation in sustainable and resource efficient urban development,

44

45

1. *Suggests* an extension of the SAMOA Pathway under UN-Habitat's Urban Management Programme through an international treaty to guarantee the application of SAMOA's actions, and define the initial members as the sponsors of this paper that will promote the extensive communication between developed states and developing states;

49

50

- 51 2. *Guiding* the economies of the Small Island States to advance with sustainability and reduce the dependence of
52 natural resource exploitations;
53
- 54 3. *Endorses* Member States implementing incentives for those individuals or groups which institute green roof or
55 living building technology in new developments in urban centers to encourage the growth of these technologies
56 in urban centers around the globe;
57
- 58 4. *Encourages* the creation of a consultation branch of the United Nations Urban Management Programme (UMP)
59 to research and design working infrastructures for use in developing urban area, which will compile statistics
60 about the climate and urban area and will be support for a specific action in each country ensuring a successful
61 application of technology furthermore deeming it appropriate that this research be conducted twice per decade;
62
- 63 5. *Calls upon* Member States to reconvene in 2020, the target year of the UN goal to make a noticeable change in
64 carbon emissions, so that success rates, green roof technology statistics, and overall experiences regarding the
65 implementation of green roof and “living building” technology may be shared, compared, and assessed;
66
- 67 6. *Encourages* Member States to promote retrofitting of green roofs on existing buildings providing an incentive
68 for those property owners who do so over a period of 10 years such that in 2025 a majority of existing buildings
69 are retrofitting with green roof technology;
70
- 71 7. *Calls upon* members of the database to accurately represent their country's sustainable energy infrastructure as it
72 applies to efficient development of urban centers;
73
- 74 8. *Encourages* the creation of a consultation branch of the UMP to research and re-design working infrastructures
75 for use in developing urban areas and:
76
- 77 a. Invites the consultation representatives to consider current energy resources utilized within a country;
78
- 79 b. Recommends for the representatives to identify areas in which the particular country could improve its
80 energy framework to become more environmentally friendly;
81
- 82 9. *Invites* all interested parties to participate in an annual Exposition for Innovative Sustainable Development
83 Technology (EISDT) hosted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),
84 including but not limited to Member State representatives, Non-Governmental Organizations,
85 Intergovernmental Organizations, Multinational Corporations, and foreign investors, in order to increase
86 cooperation between state and non-state actors;
87
- 88 10. *Recognizing* the importance of achieving optimal urban material flow by gathering information on toxic
89 materials;
90
- 91 11. *Encourages* research and the compilation of data with regards to toxic material through the creation of regional
92 projects dealing with toxic products, toxic waste and toxic material storage;
93
- 94 12. *Invites* Member States to adopt plans such as Australia's International Climate Change Adaptation
95 Initiative focusing on:
96
- 97 a. Establishment of sound policies and scientific research to help reducing climate change impact;
98
- 99 b. Formulating appropriate regional and local base adaptation and strategy plans;
100
- 101 13. *Urges* Member States to consider an extension of the work of the UMP, in the Resource Efficient Private
102 Investment Program (UMP-REPIP) to promote private actor inclusion in resource efficient and sustainable
103 urban development in developing member states by:
104
- 105 a. Specifically promoting private incentives in the sectors of tourism, transportation, renewable energy,
106 waste management, infrastructure development and fisheries;

- 107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
- b. Encouraging private actors to promote urban ecotourism through the investment in the maintenance of significant monuments and socio cultural attractions which will improve overall urban aesthetic;
 - c. Encouraging private actors to engender innovative approaches to improve efficiency of energy usage in rail systems, new solutions for the overall design of buses, and the optimizations of ships engines further attributing zero emissions goals;
 - d. Appealing to private actors to contribute to using the maximum amount of renewable energy such as wind, geothermal, tidal and others, during the manufacturing process;
 - e. Supporting the further involvement of private actors in the Global Partnership on Waste Management;
 - f. Affirming the private actor relationships within the UNEP/Danish Hydraulic Institute Partnership;
 - g. Encouraging increased usage of vessels monitoring system in quota fishing limits using successful examples such as Iceland's Mandatory Tracking System Project for safety purposes and Uruguay's Verification of Fishery Log Data Project;
 - h. Considering the dissemination of technology and industry specific skill-sets a minimum of 70 percent of the final work force for any project is to come from the labor force of the developing nation and congratulating Member States such as Saint Kitts and Nevis for their successful implementation of a similar program.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/14

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Prompting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nation's Environment Programme,*

2
3 *Recalling* the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (1972) human environment
4 is the right of people to live a life that allows them to be economically satisfied, yet not at the expense of the
5 environment that surrounds them,

6 *Recollecting* the provisions of General Assembly (GA) resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United
7 Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and GA resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 44/207 of
8 22 December 1989, 45/212 of 21 December 1990 and 46/169 of 19 December 1991 on protection of universal
9 climate for present and future generations of mankind,

10 *Deeply concerned* with the rapid and unsustainable growth of urban areas in emerging nations which often leads to
11 the creation of unsanitary living conditions and segregation among social classes,

12
13 *Recognizing* the important roles organizations play in regards to the dissemination of financial resources towards
14 member states

15
16 *Guided by* the assessment made by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the Global
17 Environment Outlook 3 and 5 stating the importance of organized urbanization to fight against poverty and
18 inequality,

19
20 *Reaffirming* Article 4, Section 3 and Article 4, Section 5 of the United Nations Framework of Climate Change
21 Convention (UNFCCC) which calls upon the need to transfer technologies that mitigate the effects of climate
22 change as well as ensure the efficient use and allocation of resources,

23
24 *Recalling* Chapter IX Article 55b of the Charter of the United Nations that proclaims the need to promote solutions
25 for economic, social, and health issues around the world,

26
27 *Deeply convinced* that the creation of a financial mechanism will continuously provide resources to Member States
28 so as to aid Member States in funding and applying recommended solutions given by the Global Enhancement
29 Training Council,

30
31 *Noting* the success of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), in fundraising 10.2 billion USD to combat climate change,

32
33 *Acknowledging* the need and importance of transferring technologies that mitigate and negate the effects of Climate
34 Change, which includes viable information and best practices that reduce the wasteful and inefficient use of
35 resources as is stated in the UNFCCC,

36
37 *Bearing in mind* the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT) document “The Future We
38 Want The City We Need” as mentioned in GA resolution 66/228, a collective contribution of committed partners,
39 that outlines the key principles of the city for the 21st century and establishes essential paths for building a New
40 Urban Agenda towards the Habitat III Conference,

41
42 *Keeping in mind* the UN-HABITAT resolution 24/5, by which in paragraph 2, the GA invites governments to
43 develop a general guiding framework for urban development and to support Member States when developing and
44 improving their urban policies,

45
46 *Taking into consideration* UNEP's report “Cities - Investing in energy and resource efficiency. Towards a green
47 economy” that summarizes the challenges and benefits of urbanization,

48

49 *Fully aware* of the New Climate Economy report which states that “cities that control sprawl and are built around
50 efficient public transport systems can both stimulate economic performance and reduce GHG emissions”,
51

52 *Recalling* section 3, no. 19 of the 55/2 United Nations Millennium Declaration, which stresses on the necessary
53 improvement of the condition of 100 million slum settlements,
54

55 *Further taking into consideration* UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon’s remarks to the Preparatory Committee for
56 the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in New York on 17 September
57 2014 declaring that the role of urbanization in supporting sustainable development is becoming increasingly
58 important,
59

60 *Bearing in mind* the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7 and the proposed Sustainable Development Goals
61 (SDGs) 14 and 15 which aim to conserve marine and terrestrial ecosystems and resources (which aims to ensure
62 environmental sustainability) as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations and the necessity of
63 its implementation by all member states,
64

65 *Further bearing* in mind the successes of MDG Goal WASH program and proposed SDG 6 which emphasize access
66 to sustainable and drinkable water also as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations and the
67 necessity of its implementation by all member states
68

69 *Understanding* that centralized flow data analytics can make great strides in preventing water pipeline leaks and
70 crucial water losses,

71 *Recognizing* that 97.2 percent of the world's water supply is saline, and the amount of non-potable, brackish water is
72 expected to increase as sea levels rise,

73 *Recalling* that water resilience mechanisms will be necessary to sustain drinking water quantities and irrigation
74 purposes for a growing world population,

- 75 1. *Declares* the establishment of the Global Enhancement Training Council, whose primary mandate shall be to
76 ensure and enhance the capability of Member States in acquiring technologies and information and will be
77 chosen by elections within UNEP;
78
- 79 2. *Further declares* that the Global Enhancement Training Council will enable sustainable development thereby
80 mitigating the negative effects of Climate Change so as to ensure the efficient allocation and use of resources
81 through four initial steps:
82
- 83 a. Establish and coordinate a research and analytical group to analyze available data regarding
84 participating Member States so as to determine the economic and social status of Member States;
85
 - 86 b. Determine the effectiveness and viability of the states’ pre-existing national projects that make use of
87 Green Technologies and technologies that mitigate the effects of Climate Change with the intention of
88 determining if such projects are resource efficient;
89
 - 90 c. Utilize the gathered information from Member States to determine or create an Action Plan whose aim
91 is to improve and help the capabilities of States in being able to acquire technologies and best practices
92 that are resource efficient and sustainable based on an amount of time decided by the information
93 acquired from the first step;
94
 - 95 d. Confer with the Member States on the proposed plan of action, and at the discretion of which, execute
96 it to its full capacity, enabling the transference of technologies and information through:
97
 - 98 i. Establishing an Action Plan with the timeframe having been purposefully tailored to suit the
99 needs of States;

- 100 ii. Training Programs to build a State’s capacity to Research and Develop technologies and
101 strategies that utilize resources in an efficient manner with the intention of creating
102 sustainability;
- 103 3.
- 104 i. Provide full support in the establishment of needed industries in Member States based on the
105 resources readily available in that State, constructed in such a way that Resource Efficient
106 mechanisms, plans, strategies and technologies are incorporated from the very beginning of
107 the establishment of the needed industry;
- 108
- 109 4. *Establishes* the focus of the Global Enhancement Training Council to be:
- 110
- 111 a. Providing educational development from the primary to tertiary levels, including, but not limited to,
112 capacity building through technical and intellectual training of individuals on the programs being
113 implemented, which would include education on the importance of transparency and honesty in
114 business and money management as an essential means of establishing a stable and trustworthy state,
115 as well as promoting teacher training and education on environmental issues, promoting awareness of
116 efficient and sustainable living;
- 117
- 118 b. Establishing an international finance institution which serves to gather and analyze information, and as
119 a source for financial resources member states may utilize in funding regional or national projects that
120 are environmentally sound and has been determined to be resource efficient by the Global
121 Enhancement Training Council;
- 122
- 123 5. *Recommends* the Global Empowerment Fund to assist in the initial development cost of Nation States for a
124 suggested period of 10, 15, and 20 years, to be altered on a by-needs basis if necessary;
- 125
- 126 6. *Recommends* the incorporation of sustainable urban development projects into the South-South Gate
127 Mechanism by:
- 128
- 129 a. Initiating a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-UNEP Workshop on Expanding the
130 South-South Gate Mechanism to be held within the next year to initiate a discussion on the
131 incorporation of sustainable urban development projects into the mechanism;
- 132
- 133 b. Reviewing the online database of projects to identify gaps in the existing online platform to streamline
134 communication between parties offering and asking for technologies and expand the platform to
135 include strategies for sustainable urban development including, but not limited to:
- 136
- 137 i. Upgrading slums and substandard housing;
- 138 ii. Small-scale renewable energy development;
- 139 iii. Improving quality of urban water resources;
- 140 iv. Managing solid waste, organic waste, and hazardous waste;
- 141 v. Managing fisheries in coastal cities;
- 142
- 143 7. *Confer* with the Member States on the proposed plan of action, and at the discretion of which, execute it to its
144 full capacity, enabling the transference of technologies and information through;
- 145
- 146 a. Establishing an Action Plan with the timeframe having been purposefully tailored to suit the needs
147 States have;
- 148
- 149 b. Implementing training Programs to build a State’s capacity to Research and Develop technologies and
150 strategies that utilize resources in an efficient manner with the intention of creating sustainability;
- 151
- 152 c. Providing full support in the establishment of needed industries in Member States based on the
153 resources readily available in that State, constructed in such a way that Resource Efficient
154 mechanisms, plans, strategies and technologies are incorporated from the very beginning of the
155 establishment of the needed industry;

- 156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
8. *Suggests* that the UNEP sponsor a new project entitled the Sustainable Power Grids, Sustainable Lives (SPGSL) which would work to bring reliable electricity to cities that have limited access to this service which, if implemented, will greatly increase overall efficiency as citizens would not be reliant on unsustainable practices such as burning charcoal, wood, and other non-renewable resources and be able to prevent deforestation by:
 - a. Focusing on incorporating communities into the power grid using solar panels and wind power;
 - b. Allowing cities who are developing their program to approve or disapprove consent of incoming UNEP contactors and develop a plan of action in solidarity with the UNEP;
 9. *Suggests* that the UNEP sponsor a new project entitled the Sustainable Power Grids, Sustainable Lives (SPGSL) which would work to bring reliable electricity to cities that have limited access to this service which, if implemented, will greatly increase overall efficiency as citizens would not be reliant on unsustainable practices such as burning charcoal, wood, and other non-renewable resources and be able to prevent deforestation by:
 - a. Focusing on incorporating communities into the power grid using solar panels and wind power;
 - b. Allowing cities who are developing their program to approve or disapprove consent of incoming UNEP contactors and develop a plan of action in solidarity with the UNEP;
 10. *Reminds* Member States of the detrimental effects of deforestation including, flash floods, loss of biodiversity, compromised aquatic ecosystems, and the importance of increasing urban promoting resource efficiency in order to alleviate the pressure that urban populations put on terrestrial and aquatic environments;
 11. *Encourages* Member States to adopt policies similar to the Modified Taungya System (MTS), which regulates development and encourages the reforestation process in degraded areas by employing such policies that will ensure that private and public foresters and developers are legally obliged to consent to a contract with the local, regional, or federal governments of Member States with the said contract requiring foresters and developers to agree to replenish the forests that they have cut down and develop comprehensive reclamation plans;
 12. *Encourages* the prevention of overfishing and destructive fishing practices, which are resources for urban areas, by using the Coral Triangle Initiative CTI as an international framework, which works under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), which pledges to protect fish stocks and their biodiversity through the:
 - a. Implementation of sustainable fishing practices in international waters through closely working with surrounding communities and governments to instill sustainable fishing management policies provided by TNC to progress grass root success and education on fishing practices;
 - b. Building demand for, and creating the capacity to establish, fishery replenishment zones and no-take zones that regulate and prohibit fishing in potential stock collapse areas, which will prevent fish stocks from crashing and allow them to rebound;
 13.
 - a. Facilitation of knowledge and funding to states and regional bodies to set up water reservation areas to preserve wildlife and protect resources, as well as conserving biodiversity;
 14. *Suggests* that the initial 10-year period will not only be a commitment to provision of funding, but will include the establishment of facilities necessary for the development of needed industry as deemed necessary in a given state, including infrastructure development, temporary efficient resource solutions, and the implementation of training programs for citizens, particularly in the use and understanding of new efficient and sustainable technologies;
 15. *Recommends* that from year 10 to year 15, funds from the GEF will taper off as appropriate, while the training programs will strengthen in implementation and develop with leadership training programs and encouragement of locally formed initiatives;

- 212
213 16. *Recommends* that from year 15 to year 20, training programs will slowly taper until year 20 where the state will
214 be completely self-sustaining with the ability to continue in development of their own regional programs, this
215 ending of training programs to include review training and evaluation as necessary to ensure the holistic
216 integration of programs;
217
- 218 17. *Highly encourages* involvement of NGO's during the initial 10-year period of development, for the purpose of
219 providing training and financing for the Nation States;
220
- 221 18. *Establishing* an Action Plan with the timeframe having been purposefully tailored to suit the needs States have
222 training Programs to build a State's capacity to Research and Develop technologies and strategies that utilize
223 resources in an efficient manner with the intention of creating sustainability;
224
- 225 19. *Authorizes* Global Finance to provide Carbon Credits to Member States upon providing voluntary financial
226 contributions;
227
- 228 20. *Welcomes* Member States to work in conjunction with United Nations Department of Economic and Social
229 Affairs (DESA) ensuring transparent and responsible business framework;
230
- 231 21. *Invites* fellow states to attend the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which will
232 discuss intergovernmental economic development.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/15

Committee: The United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *Recalling* the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3-14 June
2 1992, and the work done by the United Nations Industrial Organization and the United Nations Environment
3 Programme to pilot environmentally-sound strategies in developing countries,

4
5 *Guided* by the Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/1 for the creation of a framework for two Ad Hoc
6 Advisory Groups and their reports which have highlighted the positive role played by groups in their post conflict
7 reconstruction efforts,

8
9 *Recognizing* that armed conflict devastates urban areas and communities worldwide and therefore provides the ideal
10 opportunity to rebuild resource efficient cities to ensure that displaced communities can return and develop
11 sustainability,

12
13 *Aware* of the connection between economic development and security and fully believing that resource efficient
14 urban development creates jobs and economic opportunities that are essential to post-conflict rebuilding efforts,

15
16 *Having Considered* the financial burden of Member States in financing sustainable reconstruction in urban post-
17 conflict areas,

18
19 *Acknowledging* the efforts of states such as Japan and the United States of America providing post-conflict
20 assistance to Afghanistan that focuses on sustainable and resource efficient infrastructure projects such as power
21 distribution networks, water allocation systems, access to environmental education, and technology transfer, and
22 improving citizens' access to vital resources like food and education, as these directly impact the capability to
23 perpetuate resource efficiency and sustainable practices,

24
25 *Reaffirming* the Ten Year Framework of the Marrakech Process to reinforce the Economic and Social Council
26 resolution E/2014/93 that highlights the exceeding demand for sustainable consumption and production support
27 services in relation to limited supply in post-conflict urban areas,

28
29 *Deeply convinced* that National Cleaner Production Centers are a valuable mechanism that can be utilized for
30 promoting resource efficiency in urban development and *recognizing* that National Cleaner Production Centers have
31 at present been successfully established in forty-five countries,

32
33 *Concerned* that, despite the many robust efforts of the international community to reconstruct countries post-
34 conflict, such efforts have resulted in unsustainable resource extraction,

35
36 *Considering* that resource efficient urban development programme such as the Peacebuilding and Inclusive Local
37 Development Program administered by the United Nations in south Serbia that drives economic development is
38 seeking to strengthen regional security and promote stability,

39
40 *Recalling* Article 2 Section 1 of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the principle of sovereign equality,

- 41
42 1. *Reiterates* that post-conflict peacebuilding and sustainable development is crucial to Member States recovering
43 from conflict;
- 44
45 2. *Emphasizes* the need of Member States and non-governmental organizations to prioritize the needs of Member
46 States emerging from periods of conflict when planning and implementing sustainable urban development
47 projects and initiatives;
- 48
49 3. *Endorse* National Cleaner Production Centers as centralizing hubs in urban areas for sustainable urban
50 development planning and education programme within nations;

- 51
52 4. *Encourages* that National Cleaner Production Centers be expanded in Post-Conflict areas under the title
53 REACH (Reconstruction for Environmentally Adaptive Cities and Human settlements) in order to:
54
55 a. Strengthen national capacity to rebuild in conditions of post-conflict devastation;
56
57 b. Guide urban planning initiatives to rebuild green resource efficient cities;
58
59 c. Raise awareness of the benefits of cleaner production and consumption behavior and practices amongst
60 businesses, governments, civil society and the wider community;
61
62 d. Create an annual report to insure transparency of funding allocation;
63
64 5. *Encourages* that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) facilitates the transfer and allocation of
65 funding from organizations such as the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and the World Bank post conflict
66 fund in order to redistribute funds for all applicants to the REACH program;
67
68 6. *Welcomes* Member States to carry out direct investments between developing states as an additional avenue of
69 financing efforts for the recovery and development of post conflict urban areas;
70
71 7. *Further recommends* that to ensure the benefits of National Cleaner Production Centers are maximized that;
72
73 a. Services such as technology, education, and utilities be disseminated across the State to avoid neglect
74 of any resources and to ensure resource efficient urban development is widespread and not
75 concentrated in one city or region;
76
77 b. UNEP in collaboration with the UN Peacebuilding Fund be the body responsible for the monitoring
78 and evaluation of development progress;
79
80 c. Progress be measured over a five year period based on green economic growth, social environmental
81 awareness, and political support that facilitates future sustainable resource efficient growth;
82
83 8. *Suggests* that the United Nations Environment Programme in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial
84 Development Organization, UN-HABITAT, the Peacebuilding Commission and host countries coordinate these
85 efforts;
86
87 9. *Affirms* that REACH will not violate the sovereignty of participating Member States, as all participation in the
88 establishment of National Cleaner Production Centers will be on a voluntary basis.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/16

Committee: The United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* the importance of Public-Private Partnerships for the continued development of international economic
4 prosperity,

5
6 *Acknowledging* the inextricable link between sustainable urban development and the technology,

7
8 *Contending* that in order to encourage sustainable waste management methods, it is necessary to foster strong
9 cooperation between private and public sectors in all Member States internationally,

10
11 *Understanding* that the three pillars of sustainable development consist of economic, social, and environmental
12 facets alike,

13
14 *Recognizing* the need for effective waste management systems in order to improve quality of life of global citizens,

15
16 *Noting* the Global Partnership on Waste Management and the United Nations (UN) Convention on Sustainable
17 Development,

18
19 *Stressing* Member States to work cooperatively in order to meet the waste management objectives of United Nations
20 Environment Programme's (UNEP) Global Partnership on Waste Management,

21
22 *Further stressing* the Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities, in addition to General Assembly resolution
23 66/288 on The Future We Want and the creation of sustainable cities, particularly with respect to resource efficiency
24 and waste management in urban area,

25
26 *Acknowledging* the post-2015 agenda on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) with regards in particular to Goals
27 11.6 and 12.5, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) with specific emphasis on Goal 8,

28
29 *Recalling* Chapter 34 of Agenda 21 which call on Member States to provide financial and technological resources to
30 developing countries in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions,

31
32 *Reaffirming* the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as stated in Article 3 of the United Nations
33 Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and General Assembly resolution 68/212 (2013),

34
35 1. *Encourages* the development of Private-Public Partnerships with domestic or international companies to offer
36 paid internships and jobs to local citizens that focus on providing economic opportunities that promote greater
37 urban sustainability and resource efficiency at the will of the state;

38
39 2. *Promotes* the negotiation with the Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) for the
40 special patent provision towards new green technologies geared towards sustainable development practices,
41 reducing the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) barriers on environmental technology transfers for the purpose
42 of promoting sustainable business practices:

43
44 a. Facilitated by the Technology Mechanism of the UNFCCC;

45
46 b. Implemented after a Technology Needs Assessment is conducted by the Technology Executive
47 Committee (TEC) that has approved the technology;

48
49 3. *Suggests* Member States encourage the development of local environmental cooperatives that will:

50

- 51 a. Be responsible for the urban management of household waste by streamlining existing institutions that
52 dispose of household waste;
53
- 54 b. Manage the disposal areas of such waste;
55
- 56 c. Develop innovative environmental technologies for sustainable waste management;
57
- 58 d. Build multilateral partnerships and take advantage of the opportunities to expand internationally;
59
- 60 e. Employ local workers in their respective areas;
61
- 62 4. *Welcomes* grants offered by the Green Climate Fund, the World Bank, regional development banks, and the
63 banks of Member States for the development of such cooperatives that will contribute to the sustainable
64 development of environmental technologies and businesses;
65
- 66 5. *Stresses* the importance of life-cycle assessments on products and infrastructure produced by Regional
67 Committees and companies of Member States;
68
- 69 6. *Requests* the adoption of the international life-cycle accreditation program Facilitating, Rewarding, and
70 Enhancing Sustainable Habits (FRESH) that:
71
- 72 a. Assesses and recommends more sustainable practices in economic areas including extraction,
73 production, distribution, transport, and disposal processes;
74
- 75 b. Suggests that the FRESH evaluation standard be based off the existing European Life-Cycle Impact
76 Assessment;
77
- 78 c. Will be staffed by analysts, scientists, members of academia, and evaluation experts charged with
79 evaluating and awarding life-cycle assessment certificates;
80
- 81 d. Encourages Member States to adopt a national rewards and incentives program aimed to increase
82 businesses participation in sustainable habits for safer production methods;
83
- 84 7. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council to establish an annual international conference under the name of
85 'Innovative Intercity Initiative' under UNEP with the purpose of providing policymakers with new strategies
86 and mechanisms for resource efficient urban development that will be:
87
- 88 a. Financed by the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Fund, and the UNEP;
89
- 90 b. Administered by a conference board consisting of ten members whom are to be elected by the UNEP
91 Member States according to equitable geographical distribution;
92
- 93 c. Focusing on specific subtopics related to resource efficiency to be changed on an annual basis and to
94 be selected by the conference board;
95
- 96 d. Inviting all UNEP Member States to apply for hosting the conference according to equitable
97 geographical distribution;
98
- 99 8. *Recommends* that the conference should object to:
100
- 101 a. Foster dialogue between public officials, academic scholars, civil society organizations and the private
102 sector;
103
- 104 b. Achieve pragmatic and comprehensive solutions to inefficient patterns of urbanization;
105
- 106 c. Facilitate technology transfer between Member States in the realm of each conference's specific topic;

- 107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
- d. Promote exchange of best practices on the reduction of wasteful use of scarce resources;
 - e. Provide an opportunity for public localities and private enterprises to recruit workers and interns as
aforementioned;
9. *Requests* the conference board to report to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at its subsequent
session on the outcome of the conference;
10. *Further requests* that the outcomes of the conference be published and made available to the general public;
11. *Endorses* the establishment of training modules by the Innovative Intercity Initiative’s conference board:
- a. On waste management in urban areas, urban planning for effective waste management, as well as
emerging technologies on waste management;
 - b. To be funded by the contributions of Member States to the Green Climate Fund;
 - c. For the purpose of creating informed and innovative waste management workforces internationally.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/17

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will be addressed by the post-2015
4 conference, and emphasize on promoting efficient urban development,

5
6 *Affirming* General Assembly resolutions 68/210, 68/309 and 68/310 and their concerns for the implementation of
7 Agenda 21 especially regarding the current growth of populations around the world living in urban areas.

8
9 *Recalling* the 1972 Stockholm Declaration addressing the concept of human environment and focusing on
10 safeguarding natural resources including air, water and land and improvement of renewable resources,

11
12 *Emphasizing* the importance of respecting notions of state sovereignty in policy implementation stressed in the
13 Charter of the United Nations,

14
15 *Deeply* concerned about the lack of renewable energy technology, distribution and access in developing countries,

16
17 *Alarmed* by major environmental impacts such as desertification, deforestation, rising sea-levels, floods, poverty and
18 migration,

19
20 *Encouraging* Members States to limit their impact on forests and incorporate reforestation initiatives in their
21 development strategy, like those found in the United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from
22 Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UNREDD Programme),

23
24 *Bearing in mind* the importance of the preservation of biodiversity and encouraging existing and future incentives
25 for Member States to reduce gas emissions from forested lands and finance low-carbon growth paths,

26
27 *Recognizing* the importance for a data processing platform that collect, analyze and share information regarding the
28 progress of green technology and risk management between and in nations,

29
30 *Reaffirming* the outcome of Small Islands Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,
31 which addresses rural-urban linkages, sustainable transportation and access to productive and technical resources,

32
33 *Recognizing* that cooperation amongst the international community has resulted in substantial progress and advances
34 in resource efficiency and sustainable development,

35
36 *Emphasizing* that technology transfer needs to be strengthened in order for developing countries to sustainably
37 urbanize and develop,

38
39 1. *Advices* Member States that have regions exposed to extreme poverty in urban areas to provide the new jobs,
40 including research and development (R&D), agricultural manufacturing, environmental engineering, and
41 technical assistance, created by the shift towards a green economy to people residing in those areas, by:

42
43 a. Providing those residing in regions exposed to extreme poverty with the financial means to afford
44 better housing, through foreign direct investments (FDIs) and regional along with international
45 cooperation;

46
47 b. Ensuring that people living in urban areas are less exposed to unsanitary surroundings, such as lack of
48 sewage systems and clean drinking water among with many others;

49

- 50 c. Reducing the large amounts of resources that are often wasted in these areas due to lack of education
51 on the environmental impact of such waste-production, including waste materials with an organic
52 nature such as plant, food, and paper products, but also energy resources;
53
- 54 d. Recycling materials that would otherwise be disposed as waste into valuable resources and new
55 products, thus minimizing waste production and increasing profit for businesses;
56
- 57 e. Encouraging the implementation of efficient urban transportation systems some of which include, the
58 increased availability of public transportation, more efficient and also alternative energy and fuel
59 sources such as, biofuel, natural gas, hybrid cars or solar panels;
60
- 61 f. Urging Member States of the Global South to collaborate and share information on the difficulties, and
62 progress against, informal urban development;
63
- 64 2. *Supports* a partnership between the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the UNEP Partnership for
65 Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction to fast-track the creation of the online ‘marketplace’ or online
66 platform as a part of the Resilient Cities Acceleration Initiative, as proposed at the Climate Summit in 2014, to
67 offer local authorities and leaders an easily accessible resource for knowledge and technology for natural
68 disaster risk reduction;
69
- 70 3. *Recommends* Member States foster partnerships between the World Bank and city-level officials to develop
71 climate change adaptation approaches, such as Climate Change Adaptation Planning in Latin America and
72 Caribbean Cities, which created an adaptation guidebook and planning themes for the pilot cities that could be
73 implemented on a regional level, in an effort to strengthen the capacities of local officials to identify priority
74 activities for enhanced natural disaster risk management and climate change adaptation;
75
- 76 4. *Urges* Member States to reaffirm their support to the UN Habitat’s Urban Management Program’s mandate, the
77 convention of United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development (Habitat III), and to the
78 Cities Alliance and Sustainable Cities Programme including:
79
- 80 a. Advising Member States on their urban planning strategies to better achieve sustainability and limit
81 environmental impact;
82
- 83 b. Encouraging further use of health conscious building materials in urban development;
84
- 85 c. Securing renewed commitment, addressing poverty, and working towards cities without slums beyond
86 the existing targets, which include urban planning, National Urban Policy and local fiscal systems;
87
- 88 5. *Urges* Member States to create favorable conditions supporting the transfer of technology especially
89 encouraging private sector involvement through the implementation of measures such as enhancing free trade
90 agreements affecting technology-based initiatives for entrepreneurial activities;
91
- 92 6. *Takes note* that in order for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) to
93 have access to the technology that will decrease the environmental impact of urbanization, these countries will
94 need to be provided with financial aid for:
95
- 96 a. Technology transfer to be efficient, all Member States should:
97
- 98 i. Further reminds developed Member States of their willingness to cooperate in reducing
99 greenhouse gas emissions through monetary means;
100
- 101 ii. Create a separate authoritative institution within the United Nations Convention on Climate
102 Change to develop a set of criteria in order for funds to be allocated in a fair and useful
103 manner;
104
- 104 b. Allowing less developed countries (LDC’s) to be able to manage the consumption of energy
105 sources, waste disposal, and increase availability of public transportation;

- 106
107 7. *Recommends* Member States lacking funds for R&D into waste management, to take advantage of the UNEP's
108 capacity building program with aims that include but are not limited to:
109
110 a. Providing financial support to scientists in developing countries that do not have the financial means to
111 do so themselves;
112
113 b. Helping scientists build capacity to analyze and understand data on resource flows and scarcity in
114 order to minimize the wasteful use of resources;
115
116 8. *Calls upon* Member States to establish South-South investments and collaboration in urban development as an
117 in addition to investments from developed nations.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/18

Committee: The United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2

3 *Recalling* Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on Economic,
4 Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which states that safe and adequate housing are basic human rights,

5

6 *Cognizant* of the work of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development in promoting sustainable
7 homes within urban development,

8

9 *Deeply Concerned* about the mass displacement of citizens due to poor infrastructure not withstanding natural
10 disasters,

11

12 *Reaffirming* United Nations Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT) work regarding the Right to Adequate
13 Housing, which declares affordability and availability of services as basic tenures for adequate housing,

14

15 *Noting* the report from the Global Environment Outlook 5, The Future We Want, which identifies the need to
16 improve housing in urban areas as a means to alleviate poverty,

17

18 *Noting* the success of Guyana's use of post-natural disaster plans, such as the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to
19 Climate Change Project, which provides assistance to underdeveloped countries to rebuild post-natural disasters,

20

21 *Cognizant* of the work of the Latin America and Caribbean Group on urban development, as recorded in
22 UNEP/LAC-IGWG.XIV/Inf.6, which works through public-private partnerships to transfer residents of slums into
23 more sustainable city housing, and then transforms the slums for the purpose of community parks and agriculture,

24

25 *Reaffirming* UN-HABITAT's work regarding the Right to Adequate Housing, which declares affordability and
26 availability of services as basic tenures for adequate housing,

27

28 1. *Calls upon* Member States to abide by the principles of the UN Habitat Housing Agenda and ensure that safe,
29 adequate housing is available to the most underprivileged citizens in urban areas;

30

31 2. *Invites* Member States to cooperate with an international agency akin to UN-HABITAT, an already established
32 partner of the UNEP, to aid in development of sustainable housing by implementing framework similar to the
33 UN-HABITAT's Cities and Climate Change in order to improve building resilience by:

34

35 a. *Enhancing* the structural integrity of infrastructure so that it can sustain climate change related
36 disasters, such as floods, landslides, rising sea levels, and powerful storms;

37

38 b. *Improving* low-income housing as a means to protect the social interest of civilians;

39

40 3. *Urges* Member States to develop an emergency housing program to ensure that citizens have access to safe,
41 temporary shelter in the wake of natural disasters;

42

43 4. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with international finance mechanisms, such as the World Bank and
44 regional development banks, in order to:

45

46 a. *Increase* open dialogue talks that improve transparency regarding best-practice sharing regarding
47 successful initiatives that develop adequate housing within urban areas;

48

49 b. *Assist* developing countries in gaining access to public-private partnerships as a means of financing
50 sustainable housing initiatives;

- 51
52 5. *Endorses* the implementation of programs that allow for the transfer of slum residents into more sustainable city
53 housing, thus improving their quality of life, as prioritized in the Quito 21st Century Plan, which promotes:
54
55 a. Utilizing public-private partnerships;
56
57 b. Moving citizens to already established infrastructure within the city proper, rather than constructing
58 new infrastructure;
59
60 c. Transforming the space formerly occupied by slums into areas used for urban agriculture, public parks,
61 and other green spaces;
62
63 d. Conserving space by building up rather than out;
64
65 6. *Encourages* Member States to consider the Improving the Living Environment of the Poor in GER Areas of
66 Mongolia's Cities Project, which provides energy efficient fuel briquettes and housing insulations to urban
67 poor, as a framework for reducing housing costs.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/19

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: *Prompting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme,*

2
3 *Recalling* the attention of the urban population to the fact that as of 2014, 54 percent of humanity lives in cities with
4 rising tendency, meaning that 6 billion people will be living in cities by the year 2045,

5
6 *Recalling further* the General Assembly resolutions 64/236 of the 24 of December 2009 putting emphasis in waste
7 management and appealing on governments to take action, 66/197 of the 22 of December 2011 focusing on the
8 implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

9
10 *Bearing in mind* that General Assembly 66/288 of the 11 of September 2012 The Future We Want, Article 124,
11 which highlights the need of an improved wastewater system and names the importance of a close international
12 cooperation regarding waste management and relevant resolutions on the implementation of waste management and
13 renewable resources,

14
15 *Recognizing* Goal 7 ensure environmental sustainability of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which
16 highlights the need for resource efficiency and sustainable development,

17
18 *Taking note* of the Rio +20 Conference on Sustainable Development, adoption of groundbreaking guidelines on
19 green economy policies,

20
21 *Stressing* the importance of reducing human, material, plastic, and electronic waste and further developing waste
22 management due to run-off in landfills that ends in drinking water,

23
24 *Affirming* the need to develop national legislation, while respecting state sovereignty as stated in Section II of the
25 Charter of the United Nations in order to promote an environmentally sound management of hazardous waste and
26 recyclable materials,

27
28 *Believing* in municipal governments taking responsibility for establishing collection, recycling and disposal
29 programs within their jurisdictions where they have not yet been established,

30
31 *Bearing in mind* that General Assembly resolution 66/288 The Future We Want article 124, acknowledges the need
32 of an improved wastewater treatment and emphasizing the importance of a close international collaboration
33 necessary for adapting to waste management,

34
35 *Noting* the success of national research initiatives such as the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA)
36 and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA), where partner countries create plans and strategies for
37 adaptation and climate-smart measures as a means to develop clean energy for urban development,

38
39 *Recognizing* the importance of implementing policies that protect, promote, and foster global growth in a sustainable
40 manner such as the Government Communication Global challenges- our responsibility representing a fresh start and
41 concretization of the policy for global development and forming a cornerstone of the policy,

42
43 *Fully aware* of the importance of regional and local cooperation in communication and information exchange in the
44 public and private sector, through education, private business ventures, as well as government cooperation,

45
46 *Deeply convinced* of the urgent necessity to intensify the inclusion of youth into the community and by
47 strengthening youth-led community initiatives, common efforts, and international cooperation such as the Youth
48 Empowerment Programme, The Urban Youth Fund and corresponding implementations through One Stop Youth
49 Information and Resource Centres which prioritizes youth employment and skills training,

50

51 *Desiring* the creation of efficient administrative and legislative policies which would benefit those living in
52 developing countries by ensuring the same level of standards in regards to implementation as well as respecting
53 local circumstances in developing countries,
54

55 *Realizing* the effects of poverty on the ability of developing states to create, comply, sustain, and sponsor sustainable
56 development in urban cities regarding waste management,
57

58 *Deeply conscious* of the importance of transparency and cost-efficiency when dealing with the issues of renewable
59 energy and technology transfer in regards to trust between developing and developed states,
60

61 *Having examined* the importance of environmental preservation and treatment of waste and water, through methods
62 such as informing the public on benefits gained through awareness,
63

64 *Welcoming* additions to The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate which was established in September
65 2014, in order to contribute to the international climate debate,
66

67 1. *Draws attention* to the preservation of natural ecosystems which lie outside of urbanizing cities, through
68 sustainable development by:
69

70 a. Promoting the use of renewable resources such as hydro, solar and wind power by providing and
71 sponsoring the flow of information on the benefits of such energy options;
72

73 b. Emphasizing the strengthening of domestic policies which regulate industrial corporations and whose
74 results often lead to the degradation of rivers and other natural resources;
75

76 c. Encouraging subsidy use by governments to corporations whose goal is to minimize the impacts of
77 rising floodplains in order to facilitate the provision of habitats for aquatic species, the improvement of
78 water quality in rural areas that suffer the greatest;
79

80 d. Calling upon countries to create domestic policies to limit the amount of deforestation which can
81 decrease runoff in rivers, and increasing the number of replantation flora;
82

83 e. Endorsing the creation of a comprehensive domestic program that focuses on ground habitat
84 conservation projects, which preserve wetlands and environmental resources;
85

86 f. Encouraging and council to states who wish to partner with a developed Member State similar to plans
87 like National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation
88 Actions (NAMA), in order to introduce national legislation, which improves their respective habitats
89 while allowing for urban and economic development;
90

91 2. *Strongly emphasizes* the reduction of landfill waste which creates toxic runoff and further contaminates potable
92 water supply of urbanizing cities in developing countries by:
93

94 a. Promoting sustainable development through the application of the Reduce, Reuse, Recycle in
95 municipal policy-making targeting resource efficiency of waste and water management;
96

97 b. Improving waste management facilities and fostering the collaboration between recycle companies and
98 the government;
99

100 c. Further developing a recycling system that will transform waste and compost into non-chemical
101 fertilizer for agricultural purposes;
102

103 d. Replacing plastic bags in supermarkets with bags made out of bioplastic;
104

105 3. *Urges* Member States to take efforts towards a low-carbon economy by:
106

- 107 a. Reducing energy consumption in buildings and enterprises;
108
109 b. Expanding on existing carbon reduction organizations seeking groups similar to Carbon Trust, which
110 promote sustainable development in regards to waste management, renewable energy options, and
111 increase youth participation, within respective Member States;
112
113 c. Shifting to more sustainable transportation methods such as bicycles, car-sharing and zero-emission
114 vehicles by:
115
116 i. Fostering the implementation of a sustainable transportation infrastructure including
117 electromobility according to established systems in cities like Oslo and encouraging Member
118 States to support the spreading of electronic vehicles through governmental subsidies and the
119 Green Climate Fund;
120 ii. Implementing a policy within Member State governments at their discretion which requires a
121 ratio of vehicles sold to be zero-emission in order to decrease pollution from transportation;
122
123 d. Increasing innovation efforts regarding e-mobility and building platform for best practices and
124 knowledge sharing within the C40 cities and within the European Union research framework program
125 Horizon 2020;
126
127 e. Encouraging the development of a national system of composting of three different trash cans
128 including recycling, composting, and a trash can in order to reduce our carbon footprint through
129 Carbon Trust and Member States;
130
131 f. Encouraging key actions carried out through Member State governments to promote resource
132 efficiency, such as promotion of the energy-saving, environmentally friendly construction of new
133 housing blocks and the renovation of old ones, compensation requirements for environmental change,
134 license fees and waste disposal fees;
135
- 136 4. *Appeals* to all Member States to financially prioritize the environment, specifically programs which promote
137 sustainable urban development taking into account the specific resource depletion and waste facilities within
138 each state, by:
139
140 a. Using funds from various local, regional, and national environmental institutes concerned with waste
141 management, within the public and private sectors;
142
143 b. Redistributing funds from agriculture subsidies, or other funded legislations, to green research and
144 development options;
145
- 146 5. *Suggests* for Member States to strengthen the cooperation between direct foreign investments and international
147 organizations through communication and standards by:
148
149 a. Encouraging Member States to cooperate with non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations
150 in promoting waste management;
151
152 b. Supporting new and current, innovative recycling companies and recommending Member States to
153 send recycling and waste management experts to recycling companies which would increase
154 knowledge in regards to efficient implementation of sustainable waste management;
155
156 c. Collaborating in the development and improvement of sustainable technologies through information
157 exchange;
158
159 d. Regulating trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes and materials through governmental
160 regulations;
161

- 162 e. Improving upon measures for licensing hazardous waste treatment facilities in addition to controlling
163 movements of waste within their jurisdiction;
164
- 165 6. *Strongly affirms* research and knowledge sharing of renewable resources and waste management by:
166
- 167 a. Supporting entrepreneurs providing innovative solutions regarding waste prevention, reduction and
168 recycling;
169
- 170 b. Exchanging knowledge about the effects of waste management on climate change to further improve
171 existing technology and new innovative practices by encouraging the development of a national
172 conference that facilitates interactions between corporations and developing states in order to promote
173 incentives offered by these states in exchange for sustainable business processes;
174
- 175 c. Considering organizations like Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET), and NER300, which cover
176 multiple environmental policy sectors and:
177
- 178 i. Coordinate research in order to effectively share information and knowledge regarding low-
179 carbon technologies;
180 ii. Provide funding for renewable energy technologies;
181
- 182 7. *Emphasizes* the importance of involving the youth by:
183
- 184 a. Sensitizing young people to the severity of environmental concerns, encouraging environmental
185 stewardship and promoting environmental education at large in the schooling system;
186
- 187 b. Creating internships in which young people can receive mentorship from professionals in the field of
188 the environment;
189
- 190 c. Fostering youth expertise by encouraging governments to provide scholarships related to
191 environmental efforts and studies;
192
- 193 d. Initiating and strengthening existing youth led organizations.
194



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/20

Committee: The United Nations Environment Program

Topic: *Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development*

1 *The United Nations Environment Program,*
2

3 *Noting* that approximately one third of all urban residents currently reside in urban slums without access to vital
4 human needs such as nutrition, water, and housing,
5

6 *Recalling* Agenda 21, which focuses on improving the efficiency and legitimacy of local development initiatives,
7

8 *Recognizing* that the responsible use of resources to develop major urban areas that are prone to overcrowding and
9 over-pollution is important to maintain a green economy and a healthy environment,
10

11 *Deeply Conscious* of the upcoming United Nations Sustainable Development Goals from General Assembly
12 resolution 66/288, “The Future We Want”, that provides the road map for creating the post-2015 development
13 agenda,
14

15 *Recalling* the Rio principles from the Rio+20 “The Future we want” outcome document expressing the importance
16 of preventing pollution from crossing borders and treating the environment as a non-exclusive resource,
17

18 *Noting* with deep concern that the excess exploitation of resources jeopardizes humanity as a whole, by decreasing
19 the accessibility to natural resources such as water, clean air and food,
20

21 *Recalling* UN-HABITAT resolutions 24/2 and 24/3 that specifically call for a strengthening of responsible urban
22 development practices such as the implementation of the Bairro Legal Programme in Sao Paulo, Brazil,
23

24 *Referring* to General Assembly resolution 68/220, which recognizes the difficulties least developed countries have
25 when obtaining climate change technology and finance,
26

27 *Acknowledging* the difficulty for least developed countries to strengthen transportation mechanisms and move
28 toward more sustainable transportation practices,
29

30 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 67/171, which enforces the right to development for all without violating
31 any state’s or population’s sovereignty,
32

33 *Recalling* the commitment made by the international community at the 2009 Copenhagen Accords to establish the
34 Green Climate Fund (GCF),
35

36 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolutions 68/210, 69/223 and 67/203, which greatly encourage Member States to
37 strengthen financial mechanisms that improve collaboration between existing programs for international climate
38 technology transfer,
39

40 *Emphasizing* the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and its focus on mapping sustainable energy
41 infrastructure in Small Island Developing States’ urban settings such as off grid renewable energy infrastructure,
42 community back-up energy systems, and communications systems running off renewable sources,
43

44 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Environment Programme’s (UNEP’s) Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities
45 (GI-REC) for its actions of reducing infrastructure costs and pollution levels emitted in urban cities,
46

- 47 1. *Notes* that a priority of the UNEP is to build upon existing sustainable urbanized development projects, such as
48 India’s Mission for population control NGO population control, and to prevent issues such as overcrowding and
49 lack of resource availability that possibly may arise during the planning process;
50

- 51 2. *Requests* the full cooperation of developed countries and developing countries to address the post-2015
52 development agenda by:
53
- 54 a. Supporting the UN-HABITAT will to inscribe sustainable urban development into the post-2015
55 agenda, more specifically into the Sustainable Development Goals;
56
- 57 b. Welcoming the creation of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SWG)
58 aiming to clarify the Means Of Implementation (MOI);
59
- 60 3. *Recommends* sustainability be redefined as advised by the UNEP rapport Sustainable resource efficient cities:
61 Making it happen! towards a human development approach, and further recommends taking into account social
62 justice considerations and implementing pro-poor sustainability policies;
63
- 64 4. *Further invites* member states to keep addressing proper water management and use concerns in the post-2015
65 agenda by:
66
- 67 a. Working on brown initiatives to tackle water management in low-income urban centers;
68
- 69 b. Supporting and empowering the Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH-Programme) used in
70 developing countries to reset goals to strengthen sanitary sustainability as implemented in Pakistan in
71 the Plan Programme;
72
- 73 c. Focusing on local approaches by using a decentralization process and water community management;
74
- 75 d. Inviting private organizations and NGOs, such as the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation, to promote
76 the use of bioremediation to clean waste water using microorganism to separate waste from water;
77
- 78 5. *Endorses* the creation of an intercity-conference called EcoCity under the supervision of UNEP to share
79 knowledge about waste management, water management, and public transportation by bringing together
80 government officials, city offices and academics to formulate goals on improving resource efficiency;
81
- 82 6. Proposes that the UNEP Sub-Programme on Environmental Governance facilitates evaluations and resourceful
83 procedural advice for dealing with issues of urbanization on the regional level to:
84
- 85 a. Accent the need for a detailed analysis before any series of action be undertaken;
86
- 87 b. Provide analysis and recommendations concerning the impact of the process of urbanization to be
88 made upon agreed guidelines with a priority given to developing states':
89
- 90 i. Density of current and future predicted urbanization in a given area;
91 ii. Loss of prime farmland;
92 iii. Loss of natural water resources;
93 iv. Loss of core forest habitat;
94 v. Loss of biodiversity,
95
- 96 7. *Encourages* all Member States to annually assess their progress toward the proposed Sustainable Development
97 Goals and use the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Biennial Reporting
98 mechanism to report their constant process improvement and innovation on a global scale;
99
- 100 8. *Further Encourages* UNEP to supervise and pay special tribute to cities in their resource efficient progress by:
101
- 102 a. Creating a label such as Global SCP Clearingcities;
103
- 104 b. Inviting local authorities to submit projects related to resource efficient cities to be guides and process
105 by the UNEP;
106

- 107 c. Encouraging any initiatives to use the indices defined by the Label in other to reach more resource
108 efficiency goals in urban development,
109
- 110 9. *Expresses* the need for collaboration between developed and developing Member States in the context of
111 public-private sector interactions by:
112
- 113 a. Recognizing the opportunity present within the use of business incentives to produce an active
114 promotion of resource efficiency within the private sector;
115
- 116 b. Exploring the use of subsidies, in accordance with achieving such a promotion of resource efficiency;
117
- 118 10. *Calls upon* governments to implement national business incentives such as tax-free bonds or subsidies to help
119 resource-efficient companies such as:
120
- 121 a. Companies and corporations within the respective fields of desalination, biological based fuel systems,
122 sustainable fuel systems, hydrogen and electric fuel systems, energy infrastructure including nuclear,
123 efficient building construction techniques and resource use, and infrastructure development including
124 that of the Internet;
125
- 126 b. Any companies making efforts to improve their own resource efficiency;
127
- 128 11. *Notes* with concern however, how any attempt may be such a risk towards the sovereignty of member states in
129 the decision of a Member State use of resources and construction, that member states, at their own discretion,
130 can choose not to adopt the measures set out above prior to this entry or commit funding or promotion of any
131 kind;
132
- 133 12. Proposes to appeal to corporate social responsibility in order to invite companies to sign a voluntary Code of
134 Conduct by:
135
- 136 a. Enabling businesses and organizations to demonstrate their commitment to the environment by making
137 a commitment to complete a minimum of three actions over the course of 12 months, ranging from
138 engaging staff to cut their energy use to implementing measures to reduce waste;
139
- 140 b. Ensuring that The Code of Conduct be written by the UNEP in partnership with local authorities and
141 be offered to companies for their signing in order to establish a partnership between the UNEP and the
142 companies;
143
- 144 13. *Encourages* Member States to increase monetary contributions to both UNEP and the Green Climate Fund, as
145 encouraged by the General Assembly resolution 69/223 and further invites Member States to participate in
146 achieving the goal of allocating 100 billion USD for the Green Climate Fund by pledging monetary
147 contribution;
148
- 149 14. *Recommends* that the Global Environment Facility and Development Banks collaborate with the private and
150 public sector to increase investment in community business and that the Technology Bank is strengthened to
151 improve research and develop of environmentally sound technologies;
152
- 153 15. *Emphasizes* the need for experience sharing amongst states through:
154
- 155 a. Active use of the information provided under Clause 1, with Member States retaining full liberty as to
156 how to implement and exploit the UN advice;
157
- 158 b. Providing for the introduction of expert advisors, if and when a state accepts UN assistance under
159 this programme by:
160
- 161 i. Integrating the aforementioned advisors by creating a liaison between state governments and
162 the overarching United Nations program;

- 163 ii. Allowing for the participation of experts with advisory function in the environmental
164 policymaking of the recipient state;
- 165 iii. Facilitating technology transfer between nation-states in the field of facilitating environmental
166 improvement in urban zones;
- 167
- 168 c. Allowing the UN to assist in proving technology licensing to local production facilities willing
169 to develop methods to limit carbon emissions and optimize current outcomes by:
- 170
- 171 i. Stressing the need for educational expertise to develop already mentioned green technologies
172 and policies;
- 173 ii. Introducing foreign experts in overseeing urban development projects in countries that
174 voluntarily accept the assistance of the provisions under this resolution;
- 175
- 176 d. Resource attribution to introduce educational programs to exploit principles n states that voluntarily
177 accept United Nations support;
- 178
- 179 16. *Encourages* the educational sector of all Member States to implement the “Eco-Professional Plan” under the
180 supervision of UNEP, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nation System Staff and
181 financed by the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE) in order to include ecological awareness in the
182 universities and institutes curricula to prepare future professionals that will address climate change by:
- 183
- 184 a. Encouraging academic institutions to incorporate environmental subjects into the curriculum of
185 undergraduate programs in hopes that it will be integrated into their future careers;
- 186
- 187 b. Planning forums, conferences, summer camps, green weeks in public and private institutions aimed
188 toward increasing knowledge of a sustainable cycle;
- 189
- 190 c. The use of academic incentives as the Eco-Professional diploma awarded by UNESCO after the
191 fulfillment of the complete plan;
- 192
- 193 d. Extend the creation of a free participatory smartphone *app* titled Green tips to increase education to
194 address domestic waste management to:
- 195
- 196 i. Provide local advices on how to recycle, save on water and electricity through games and
197 quizzes;
- 198 ii. Share techniques and increase awareness;
- 199
- 200 17. *Proposes* Member States to collaborate with existing initiatives to implement regional programs such as the
201 USAID Sustainable Urban Services Policy, which provides guidelines for countries and communities to
202 improve the delivery of essential services in urban areas;
- 203
- 204 18. *Promotes* South-South cooperation on sustainable urban development within the framework of the United
205 Nations Office for South-South cooperation;
- 206
- 207 19. *Suggests* the importance of bottom-up and grassroots approaches in order to have a more efficient vision of
208 local issues to be able to adapt local contexts, by:
- 209
- 210 a. Implementing city-level programs but also neighborhood-level programs such as the creation of
211 neighborhood assemblies that could state local issues, concerning urban planning, waste management
212 and influence local policies;
- 213
- 214 b. Supporting local associations that want to raise awareness about urban planning and develop
215 environmentally conscious initiatives such as information campaigns on biodiversity or recycling,
- 216
- 217 20. *Realizes* that green technologies transfers are a crucial tool to reach sustainable urban development and
218 therefore proposes to:

- 219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239
240
241
242
243
244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
- a. Reduce the length of patterns concerning resource efficiency technologies;
 - b. Encourage cooperation between countries to achieve green technology transfers;
 - c. Strengthening of the Technology Bank so that it can effectively facilitate green technology transfers and extending its competency to developed countries;
21. *Expects* an action in order to promote resource efficiency in building construction but also to develop retrofits for existing buildings, thanks to:
- a. Cooperation between the UN-HABITAT and the Green Climate Fund;
 - b. The creation of a resource efficiency label for buildings;
 - c. The strengthening of the UNEP-SBCI (Sustainable buildings and Climate Initiative) program;
22. *Requests* the implementation of smart and green cities through:
- a. The promotion of local food production, such as peri-urban and urban production, such as green roofs, community gardens, thanks to:
 - b. The creation of incentives for agro-productions in and around cities;
 - c. The development of partnerships between local farmers and schools through an annual agreement of providing and buying a certain amount of food;
 - d. Investing in smart cities with:
 - i. The creation of direct roads to connect urban centres to the closest emergency department,
 - ii. The installation of sensors to launch progressively public lighting depending of the weather and the time of the day;
23. *Advises* city governments to include resource efficiency in urban planning by including more urban parks and green spaces and taking into account the fact that more compact cities are more resource efficient;
24. *Emphasizes* the continued support for Small Island Developing States (SIDSs) on sustainable development through technology sharing with all Member States and encouraging strengthening of each SIDSs systems for sustainable development in urban cities, and further recommends SIDS to educate domestically on sustainability development and to then strengthen their policies to reduce greenhouse gases in urban settings.